MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,609—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th May.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June 1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
b AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer DAMASCUS, 3,700 tons, of the Aberdeen Line, is due in Bombay shortly, and will leave for London about the middle of May.

The steamer is filled throughout with electric light and has splendid accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Applications for passages can be registered and berths will be allotted on steamer's arrival, when particulars as to sailing date, &c., will be advertised. For particulars as to passage-money, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.
MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.

Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apply also to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 12th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jasd, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th May, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the ÆRATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	,,	1	0
Seltzer Water	,,	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	,,	1	0
Ginger Ale	,,	1	0
Raspberryade	,,	1	0
Aërated Water	,,	0	12
Potash Water	,,	0	12
Lithia Water	,,	1	8
Vichy Water	,,	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.

TO TURN OUT 2 CWT. OF ICE PER DAY.

A FIRST CLASS ECONOMICAL MACHINE JUST ARRIVED.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

F. FISCHER & Co.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

	Rs.
Dynamos for 20 arc lights	800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	800
Do. 20 ,, ,,	200
Lamps for arc lights	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

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ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
F. FISCHER & Co.

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NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

THE APPROACHING MONSOON.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to inform their numerous Patrons that they are now landing Special Supplies of Stores, Preserved Provisions, Wines and Spirits, &c., &c., to meet the requirements of many of their Constituents, who find it necessary to lay in a Sufficient Stock to carry them through the Monsoon. The Stores and Preserved Provisions are of the finest quality, and are obtained only from those Houses whose names stand in the highest repute.

It should be particularly noted that every Article sent out by Treacher & Co. is guaranteed.

Cash Prices.		Rs.	a.
HAMS AND BACON—			
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs., per lb.		1	0
Ham Boiled, 2lb. tins	each	1	7
Wiltshire Bacon, flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each	per lb.	0	14
Wiltshire Bacon, in cut	,,	0	15
Wiltshire Bacon, in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each	per lb.	1	3
BUTTER AND LARD—			
Choicest Danish Butter, in 1lb. tins	per tin	1	6
French Butter, best quality, ½ lb. tins.	,,	0	10
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins	,,	1	0
CHEESE—			
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each	per lb.	0	13
Double Gloster, in cut	,,	0	14
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only)	,,	0	13
Gruyere, on cut	,,	0	14
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each.	,,	1	2
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each.	,,	1	2
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles	each	1	3
TONGUES—			
American Lunch Tongues	per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch Tongue	,,	1	0
Savoury Tongue, Belgravian	,,	2	0
Ox Tongues, dried, in tins	each	5	8
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table in tins	,,	6	0
Do. Prime Pic-Nic	per tin	2	2
Do. Paysandu	,,	2	2
Ox Cheek, Collared	,,	0	13
SOUPS—			
Cressi, Gravy, Green Pea, Julienne, Kidney, Soup and Bouilli, Mulligatawney, Mutton Broth, Vegetable	1 lb. tins, each	0	10
Hare, Ox Cheek, Mock Turtle, Hotch-Potch, Ox Tail	1 lb. tins, each	0	12
PRESERVED FISH—			
Anchovies, in Oil	per bottle	0	14
Caviare, real Russian	per tin	1	8
Cod, fresh, 1 lb. tins	,,	0	10
Do. Roes, fresh	,,	0	10
Digby Chicks	,,	0	11
Haddock, fresh, 1 lb. tins	,,	0	9
Do. Findon	,,	0	11
Do. kippered, Blanchflower's.	,,	0	11
Herrings, fine, fresh	,,	0	6
Do. kippered	,,	0	11
Do. *a la* Sardine, small tins	,,	0	12
Do. Red, Selected fish	,,	1	0
Do. in Tomato Sauce	,,	0	13
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon	,,	1	8
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad	,,	0	9
Mackerel, fine, fresh	,,	0	8
Do. kippered	,,	0	15
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's	,,	0	14
Do. American, pint tins,	,,	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil	,,	0	12
Salmon, fresh, American, 1 lb. tins	,,	0	10
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's, 1 lb. tin	,,	1	4
Sardines, in oil, finest quality, single tin.	,,	0	7
Do. do. double	,,	0	11
Sardines, au Citron	,,	0	10
Do. do.	,,	1	0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's	,,	1	3
Sprats, dried	,,	0	12
Thon Mariné	,,		
Turbot, fresh	,,	0	12
Whitebait, real Blackwell	,,	1	2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild, cured	,,	0	15
FRENCH PATES—			
Goose Liver (Pate de Gras)	Truffled	3	4
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) Snipe (Pate de Becassines) Woodcock (Pate de Becassea)	Without Truffles, large tin.	2	14
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffled,	small tin	1	10
PATES—			
Belgravian Pate	per tin	0	14
Glencairn Camp Pie	,,	1	4
Ham and Chicken (*Crosse & Blackwell's*)	,,	0	14
Veal and Ham	,,	0	14
Yorkshire Game, small tins	,,	1	2
Do. Pork, do.	,,	0	14

Cash Prices.		Rs.	a.
COOKING AND TABLE SAUCES—			
Worcestershire, Treacher & Co.'s	per pint	0	13
Worcestershire, Lea & Perrin's Reading, Cook's Harvey's (by Lazenby)	½ pints	0	11
	1 ,,	1	3
FISH ESSENCE—			
Essence of Anchovies, Burgess's	½ pt.	0	12
Do. do. Treacher's	1 ,,	1	3
SAUSAGES—			
Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin.		1	0
Do. do. large size, do.	,,	1	12
Bologna do. do.	,,	1	5
Cambridge do. do.	,,	1	0
Do do. Belgravian do.	,,	1	4
Pork do. do.	,,	1	0
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's	,,	0	12
Do. do. small tin do.	,,	0	7
Norfolk Sausages do.	,,	0	12
Irish do. Matterson's Shamrock Brand do.	,,	0	13
Moir's Army Rations	,,	1	8
Do. do. Sausages	,,	0	14
BATH CHAPS, AND BRAWN—			
Bath Chaps, in tins of 2 to 4 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
Oxford Brawn	per tin	0	12
Norfolk Brawn	,,	0	13
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—			
Artichokes	per tin	1	5
Asparagus, finest picked German	,,	2	4
Do. finest Californian	,,	1	6
Carrots, English	,,	0	6
Capes a l'huile			
French Beans (Haricot Verts)	,,	0	9
Macedoines, or Mixed Vegetables	,,	0	10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½ lb. tins	,,	0	7
Do. do. 1 ,, ,,	,,	0	12
Do. Black, Leicestershire	,,	0	12
Peas, English	,,	0	7
Petit Pois (*au Naturel*)	,,	0	9
Parsnips, English	,,	0	7
Turnips, English	,,	0	6
Bousquin's Julienne Nouvelle (dried mixed vegetable for soup)	,,	1	2
Chollet's Compressed "Vegetables Julienne," tins of 50 portions	,,	3	12
Truffles, in bottles	per bot.	1	10
TART FRUITS IN BOTTLES, CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S—			
Apples, Gooseberries, Cranberries, Plum	Per bot.	0	11
Rhubarb	,,	0	10
Blackberries, Damson's, Black Currants, Cherries, Greengages, Cherries & Currants, Red Currant	,,	0	13
Raspberries, Raspberries & Currants	,,	0	14
JAMS—			
Apple, Plum, Black Currant, Raspberry, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Red Currant, Greengage, Strawberry	,,	0	7
Apricot, Cherry, Peach Jam	,,	0	9
JELLIES—			
Black Currant	½ lb. tin	0	7
Red do.	1 ,,	0	11
Apple Jelly	1 lb. jars	0	9
Guava, Rosselle, Mango	2 ,,	1	0
MARMALADE AND HONEY—			
Orange Marmalade, Keiller's	1 lb. tin	0	6
Do. Cairn's, home-made	,,	0	9
Narbonne Honey	per bot	0	12
Quince Marmalade	per tin	0	12
Californian Honey, in Comb	,,	0	14
AMERICAN DESSERT FRUITS—			
Apples	per tin	0	9
Strawberries and Raspberries	,,	1	0
Appricots, Pears, Greengages, Plums, Pineapple, Grapes, White Cherries, Peaches	,,	1	6

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, &c.,
of the best Brands.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,
including Stoves, Filters, Cutlery, and every Household Requisite.

GYMKHANA KIT AND IN-DOOR GAMES,
includes Cricket, L. Tennis and Golf Kit,, &c. No other House in India can show such a Splendid Selection.

SPORTING AMMUNITION, ARMS, &c.
Treacher & Co. have achieved a very considerable reputation for their "Field Loaded" Cartridges.

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A really fine Collection of the newest and most fashionable Goods is now being offered for Sale.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
Novelties in Writing Papers from De la Rue and Goodall, Artists' Colours from Winsor and Newton.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
of guaranteed purity from Howard, Morson, and other well-known Firms.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Prepared in the Company's own Laboratory, with the finest Drugs, under the immediate superintendence of experienced English Chemists.

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of every description.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

PURVEYORS AND CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.

LADIES' SHIRTS.

WE have introduced these extremely Comfortable and Cool GARMENTS for the HOT WEATHER, THEY ARE WELL FITTING, NEAT-BECOMING, AND ECONOMICAL; MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS, ANY SHAPE, COLLARS ATTACHED.

		Rs.
Real French Cambric, a variety of Novel Designs	per half dozen	18
Best Scotch Oxford Matte, an immense Selection	,,	21
Tropical Flannel, Unshrinkable and very Thin	,,	24
Silk and Wool, the Coolest and most Luxurious material, manufactured in White and neat Stripes and Checks	,,	36

Measurement Forms and Patterns, post free.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH

POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.

There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Carlton Whisky, 11 years old, at	41	0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	41	0
Napier Johnstone	28	8	,, "3" ,, ,,	36	0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.			,, less old 2 ,, ,,	33	0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	26	0	,, young 1 ,, ,,	30	0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	26	0	Dubois Lizee & Co. Boutelleau & Co. Louis Bechade & Co.	Prices on application.	
Glentromie	23	8			

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.

We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

NOVELTIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BORDERED AND CHECK ZEPHYRS
TAN COLOR BELTS
VELVETS IN ALL THE RICHEST SHADES.
BRAIDED Plastrons and GUIPURE
Beaded Sets for "DIRECTOIRE" Costumes.
Fancy Tinsel and Gemip Braids.
SHADED PLUMES, RIBBONS in all WIDTHS and ART SHADES.
CHANTILLY and SPANISH Lace Flouncings from 6½ inches to 65 inches wide.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. } SHOW ROOMS. { EAST STREET, POONA.

TAYLOR'S VETERINARY MEDICINES.

G'S LINIMENT.
An effective Remedy for Mange, &c., per bottle, Re. 1-8
CONDITION POWDER.
An Excellent Tonic and Alterative, price Rs. 2 per box.

HOOF DRESSING.
For the cure of Brittle or Shelly Hoofs, per tin.
HORSE BALLS.
TONIC, APERIENT, COUGH, &c., per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

☞ OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS. ☜

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

VASELINE POMADE.
VASELINE COLD CREAM.
VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE.
VASELINE TOILET SOAP.
VASELINE CAMPHORATED.
VASELINE HARNESS PASTE.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET.—UPPER FLOOR, of an Upper-storied Bungalow, on Cumbala Hill, with all separate Servants' quarter and kitchen. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT OF
"LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR."
STELLA..................MISS GRACIE PLAISTED.
CAPTAINE ROBERT...MR. CHAS. HARDING.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH,
"LA MASCOTTE"
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

THE Anchor Line S. S. "ROUMANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th May, 1889.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!
IN
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFE'S KEY.
PLEASE
APPLY PERSONALLY.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

TO BE LET.—An Airy UPPER-STORIED HOUSE, on Elphinstone Road, Parel, on the westerly side of the Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—A Commodious and Airy Residence in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the Standard Life Assurance Company. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—A PORTION of the FIRST FLOOR of "Albert Building," lately in the occupation of P. Leuthardt, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI MUNCHABAI, the Widow of SETT HURRILAL NURROTUMDASS, deceased, has contracted TO SELL to RUTTONLAL SHOOBHCURRONDASS, the immovable property described below:—All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 79, Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the southern side of Bhooleshwar Street, in the Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Number 117, New Number 924, and old Survey Number 542, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes under Ward Number 5191, Street Number 128-30, Bhuleshwar Street, Ward C, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by the sweeper's passage, belonging to the said house and by the Mundir or Temple of Shri Dwarkanathjee Maharaj, on the west by the public passage, called Punchaylt Wady Road, on the north by the said Bhooleshwar Street, and on or towards the south by sweeper's passage belonging to the said house, and by the house of the late Gungadass Vizbhoocundass, which is known by the name of late Roopjee Mody's house and which said hereditaments and premises have been and are now in the occupation of the said Munchabai and her several tenants.—Dated this 6th day of May, 1889.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 84-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

NOTICES.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

Under New and Experienced Management
OPPOSITE THE FRENCH BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.
Rooms open to sea-breeze.
TERMS MODERATE.
For particulars, apply to the MANAGER.

I, REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, residing at No. 862, Parel Road, Bombay, hereby give Public Notice that in consequence of my advanced age all my business affairs are in the hands of, and are managed by, my Agents, Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., and that I have no dealings or transactions with any other persons, and that I have not passed and do not intend to pass my signature to any person or persons other than my said Agents, and all persons are warned against accepting or dealing with any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Acknowledgment, Account, Receipt, or other document purporting to have been signed by me.—Dated 30th April, 1889.

REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL.

NOTICE.
THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report for the year 31st December 1888 and the Auditors' Balance-Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the Two Half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1888.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring but are Eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint 2 Auditors for the Current Year and to Fix their remuneration.
5. To Transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.
BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 9th April 1889.
"No. 1407-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, the 1st April 1889.
NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the advertisement of the 22nd May 1888, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 2,165 horses suitable for Army purposes during the year 1889-90, classed as follows:—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—1,285.		
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	295	900
Field Artillery	385	
Horse Artillery	220	
In Madras.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	105	285
Field Artillery	110	
Horse Artillery	70	
In Bombay.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	...	100
Field Artillery	50	
Horse Artillery	50	
CLASS II.—COUNTRY-BREDS—590.		
In Bengal	490	
In Bombay	100	
As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1-year-old and upwards		590
CLASS III.—ARABS AND PERSIANS—290.		
In Bombay.		
Field Artillery	35	290
Medium Cavalry	63	
Madras Native Cavalry	192	
Total...		2,165

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards Country-breds, and in the case of Australian Horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III. Remounts three-years-old and Mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape Remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550, for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

(Sd.) E. G. BARROW,
for Secretary to the Government of India."
By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government,

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B "	"	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.

This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions,

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 52 0	" 61 0
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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" —
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" —	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" —
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS: H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Medoc	" 10 8	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	" 13 8
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 38 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc's***	Rs. 18 0	.. ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	.. —
E. Simo & Co.'s	" 19 0	.. ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	.. ..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	.. ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	.. ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	.. ..
BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	" 23 0	.. ...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	.. ..
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
" " " *	" 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...
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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	.. ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	.. 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	.. 3 12
From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S		
First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	6 4	.. 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto ditto	" ...	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
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	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	.. 0 10
French Beans	" —	.. ..
Peas for Soup	" —	.. 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	.. 0 10
Mushrooms	" —	.. 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	.. 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	.. 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" —	.. 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	.. 1 4

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No Order for less than one original package of Wi Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862...£300,690
1885...£383,156
1886...[illegible]

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured have either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Vaiturna Relief Fund Committee, 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Othello (s), from Hull; Roumania (s), Liverpool; and Glenmorven (s), Penarth.

Vessels sailed.—The Juno (s) will sail to-day for Trieste and Venice.

Polo.—There will be no game this afternoon.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

Lost Currency Notes.—Ramjee Luxumon, a peon, reported to the police on Sunday having dropped six currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 80 somewhere about the Fort on that day.

Burglary at Nagdevie Street.—The house of Hasamal Dhurramdass, situated at Nagdevie Cross Lane, was broken into on Friday night last, his boxes forced open, and property of the collective value of Rs. 709 stolen therefrom.

Reported Theft.—Murriam, a widow, living on the first floor of a house in Cazee Mohola, reported to the police that some person entered her room on Sunday night last and stole two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 66, from the person of her daughter, aged 8 years, while she was lying asleep in her room.

Lower Mahim Church.—On Sunday last the feast of N. S. de Salvacao was celebrated in the church of Lower Mahim. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun celebrated the High Pontifical Mass. The church was tastefully decorated, and the choir performed its part very satisfactorily. The attendance was large.

Bombay S. P. C. A.—On the 1st of March last there were 156 bullocks, 33 horses, and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March 127 bullocks, 46 horses, and 26 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 140 bullocks, 36 horses, and 7 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 7 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and 9 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

Bombay Natural History Society.—At the meeting of the members to be held this afternoon at 5-15 p.m., the following papers will be read:—1. Recorded instances of children having been nourished by wolves and birds of prey, by Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi. 2. Note on the Bird-catching Spider (Mygale fasciata), by Mr. A. W. Morris. 3. Proposed English Nomenclature for Indian Butterflies, by Lt. A. Newnham, Bo. S. C.

Major Newnham-Smith.—We are sorry to hear that our popular and esteemed Cantonment Magistrate will shortly leave us. Of course this is only a rumour, but we believe there is some truth in the rumour, as owing to a reduction in the salary of a military officer holding the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate we cannot expect to have a military officer of any standing to take up an appointment, to say the least of it, which is detrimental in a pecuniary point of view.—*Deccan Herald.*

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March	The Lover and the Star	J. Riviere.
Overture	Medea	Cherubini.
Selection	On National Airs	Kappey.
Valse	Tendresse	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Willkommen	Kluss.
Polka	(In Galop time) Jus Centrum	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Extensive Theft of Currency Notes.—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, a servant in the employ of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with committing theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 36,500, the property of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy. The police officer stated that the necessary enquiries were made, and no clue could be traced which could implicate the accused with the theft of the notes, except that the twenty-three notes for Rs. 1,000 each were found concealed under an iron water-pipe near the back verandah of the compound, where the accused kept his box. The Magistrate thereupon discharged the accused.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Yesterday at the new Fort Police Court, Esplanade, Coosbta Deepat, a Marwaree, was charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Shewsunker Govindram, with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of silk cloth and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 256, the property of Hoosunmull Deepmull from his residence at Argyle Road on Sunday night last. The accused entered the house of complainant by means of a false key and broke open a box belonging to him, and was making off with his booty, when he was arrested by a policeman and taken before Inspector Dillon, about the same time as the complainant appeared to lodge his complaint, when the accused was identified. He made no defence, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Picking Pockets at the Grant Road Station.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Abdoola Haslitkhan *alias* Chimoo, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a metal watch and chain valued at Rs. 14 and a purse containing Rs. 6-2-0 from the pocket of Veerjee Khetsey while at the Grant Road Railway Station on Saturday night last. While the complainant was standing at the ticket office of the Grant Road Railway Station purchasing a ticket the accused deliberately stole the watch, chain, and the purse containing the money from his pocket. The complainant turned round and caught hold of the accused by the ear, when he at once threw away the watch and chain as well as the purse into the compound of the station. Abdoola admitted his three previous convictions. The Magistrate remarked that the accused was in a fair way to transportation, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE FACTORY ACT.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Hurridass Dyal, the manager of the Khatao Muckunjee Mills, Byculla, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. Henry William Bagnell, C.S., Assistant Collector and Inspector of Factories, Bombay, with employing six Hindoo lads in his mill, who are minors under the age of 12 years, in contravention of sections 7 and 15A, clause 2, of the Factory Act, XV. of 1881. Mr. Atmaram Jugonnath, pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused and the complainant appeared in person. On the charge being proved to the satisfaction of the Court against the accused, he was fined Rs. 125 for each lad he had employed under age, which amounted to a sum of Rs. 750.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th May as compared with the statement of the 27th April, 1889:—

Liabilities.	April 27. Rs.	May 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,90,834	66,39,370
do. do. at Branches	43,88,854	37,30,977
Other Deposits	2,51,44,003	2,50,39,293
Post Bills	9,176	6,244
Cash Credits undrawn	6,04,687	4,36,992
Rs.	4,79,87,554	4,85,02,876
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	42,50,534	42,99,061
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	28,05,022	26,34,499
Loans on Security of do.	1,05,14,844	1,08,51,613
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,706	4,681
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,11,29,882	2,16,74,857
Stamps, &c.	26,135	26,221
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,11,084 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,26,084	3,26,084
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,78,619	1,84,565
Cash and Currency Notes	84,50,656	85,01,262
	4,79,87,554	4,85,02,876

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

SURAT RELIEF MEETING AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, May 4.

H. E. the Baroda Minister came up from the Oomreith Sanitarium to preside over a public meeting held in the State Library on Friday evening to set on foot a subscriptions list for the relief of the sufferers from the recent disastrous fires at Surat. About 150 of the principal officials and others were present, Diwan Bahadur Luxman Jagonath opened the meeting, when Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir stated that he had that day some conversation with the Mahajun leaders in the town, and though he had desired they should join the present meeting, their inclination was to gather as usual at Nagurseth's house, as they have been hitherto doing. Saturday is the day fixed by them, and the desire, he said, was natural enough. Wishes were expressed to dissolve and join the Nagurseth's meeting. It was, however, represented that as all had not been able to attend, it was as well to start a subscription list and latterly to amalgamate it with the Mahajun subscriptions, the various subscriptions being forwarded through one agency, and those in Baroda who had not attended being asked hereafter to subscribe. The Minister spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—You are aware that numerous houses have been destroyed in the city of Surat, owing to the great fires which recently took place there. On my recent visit to Surat I met Mr. Winchester, chairman of the Relief Fund Committee, and other leading gentlemen of Surat, from whom I gathered that about 3,000 houses were burnt, and a loss of nearly one crore of rupees had thus been caused to the city. Many families have been ruined and have no houses to live in, while they have great difficulty in maintaining themselves. In these circumstances we should give them as much aid as we can. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has already graciously contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the alleviation fund. The same movement is going on throughout India, and funds are sent to Surat through committees thus formed. The object of our to-day's meeting is to afford as much aid as we can to our fellow-country men of Surat. Whatever decision that you may come to in this meeting we shall feel glad to carry out. (Cheers.)

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, on reading the first resolution for opening a subscription list, said:—Your Excellencies, the Dewan Saheb, Senaputti Saheb, and Gentlemen,—I will speak a few words ere laying before you the first proposition put into my hands. The Dewan Bahadur Dewan Saheb has just described the recent fires of Surat, the effects of which have also been narrated in the several telegrams received by our Municipal Commissioner. It is not necessary to describe at length the character of these disasters, for we have many connections with Surat, and the journals of the day have published a copious account of the fires. It is our duty to give relief to the sufferers therefrom. The duty to be discharged is both humane and religious. You of course know that religion to-day is interpreted differently from the religion of the old days. If people of conservative ideas consider certain acts to be religious, those of modern spirit are likely to object to them as such. But the object for which we have now met is such that people of both old and new ideas will agree that the act we have undertaken to-day is one which meets the interpretation that could be put on both new and old religions. It is obligatory on us that a religious movement like this should receive our support. If far away people as those of Calcutta and Dhoolia have felt for the sufferings of Surat and collected funds for them, how much more we, who are so near it, should do. Instead of regaling the mind with lengthy speeches on an occasion like this, the object is to render substantial succour. I would therefore be brief and solicit that all of us should now subscribe to the best of our ability. I now propose that the following Resolution be passed:—"That this meeting much regrets to observe the great sufferings caused to the numerous citizens of Surat whose property has been burnt in the recent disastrous fires, and considers its duty to raise a fund for their relief while sympathising in their heavy distress."

Rao Bahadur Ambalal, Judge, Warist Adawlut, in seconding Dewan Bahadur Manibhai said:—The object of the meeting had been amply explained by H. E. the Minister and the Dewan Bahadur, and the telegrams from Surat received by the Commissioner bore testimony to the extent and severity of the disaster. As our fellow-countrymen and neighbours have been visited with a heavy calamity, they deserved our sincere sympathy and support. I second Dewan Bahadur Manibhai's motion that a subscription fund be raised to afford them relief. The proposition was then unanimously agreed upon.

Rao Bahadur Tapidas Dayaram Mehta, M. A., Acting Vice-Principal, Baroda College, brought forward the second resolution requesting Messrs. Dinshaw Ardeshir, Municipal Commissioner, Motiram Gokuldas, State Treasurer, both being old natives of Surat, and Chimunrao Mujmundar, the latter's Assistant, to act as secretaries and treasurers for collecting and receiving subscriptions for the Surat Fire Relief Fund in Baroda.

Mr Tapidas said:—Khan Bahadhur Dinshaw is so well known to us all that it will be superfluous for me to say anything about him in this place. K. B. Dinshaw evinces great interest in public affairs, and he is ever ready to serve his country and his countrymen. He is a zealous and energetic worker in such matters no less than he is in official matters. Rao Sahebs Motiram and Mujmundar are both Treasury Officers and have experience in raising such funds. I have therefore no doubt that you will agree with me when I say that these gentlemen are best fitted for this work. The proposition being seconded by R. S. Purmanund B. Parekh was carried unanimously. K. B. Dinshaw Ardeshir, in returning the compliment paid him, spoke as follows:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—Being born in Surat, I feel so proud and gratified that you, gentlemen, though mostly natives of other cities, have come forward to help Surat in its present heavy distress. My bounden duty will be to assist you in your worthy efforts, and the duty becomes more pleasing for the honour accorded me. It is not mean calamity which we have to meet, in howsoever small a degree, and the telegrams which I have received to-day from the leading citizens of Surat, and which I will just read to you, are unanimous in indicating the widespread character of the distress:—

From Nawab Saheb Mir Goolam Baba Khan:

"Hearty thanks for your sympathy, which should kindly be conveyed to meeting. About eight hundred families must be rehoused at a cost of about four lakhs."

From Khan Bahadur Dewan Rustumji Koorsedjee Modi:

"800 families must be rehoused. Cost four lakhs. Total loss fifty lakhs. Send subscriptions, Surat Fire Relief Committee Chairman."

From Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee.

"Two thousand houses destroyed. Property losses between thirty or forty lakhs. Poor entirely destitute and helpless. Much sufferings and privation amongst them. Relief on a large scale required."

From Rao Saheb Mancharam Gelabhoy, Editor, *Gujerat Mitra*:

"Please inform Public Meeting "Baroda" that recent great fire here has caused more than one thousand families homeless. Loss more than fifty lakhs. Public aid from abroad much needed for rebuilding houses. Five lakhs at least wanted for the relief."

From Khansaeb Kaikhosro Nasarwanji Behermankhan:

"I sympathise with your generous efforts. Dawar Rustumjee Modi telegraphs information."

I trust these telegrams will be read and quoted throughout the country, for the relief needed will have to be contributed by many towns and cities similar to ours. The relief wanted is not meant for flourishing or attractive things: at the least computation there must be ten thousand persons who are more or less starving—who have to be housed and clothed and otherwise aided. When I say that persons who had witnessed the Surat fires compared them with the velocity of a railway train—only much more gigantic in moving stature and proportions—you can fully realise how rapid and complete was the stunning, ruthless destruction of a portion of the city which formed its very kernel. We must understand we are going to the aid of an ancient city, the cradle of our early civilised ways, where the humane Government of the British found its earliest stepping stone in India. It was aptly observed by the worthy Dewan Bahadur Manibhai that the charitable instincts, which we are to-day called upon to exercise, induce no divergence of human conceptions, and they are as well courtable by the most conservative as by the most modern and enlightened people of the country. We have only to follow the example set by our enlightened Maharaja Saheb. Were the late Highness Khunderao Maharaja to rise from the ashes of the dead, though a ruler of the past type, he would have exercised his generous instincts in no less a ready emphatic manner as our gracious Highness of to-day has done. I don't know what Maharaja Khunderao would not have done for Surat, or for any other town of Guzerat in equal affliction. I mention this instance to remove every possible doubt that may exist in any mind as to the necessity of Baroda coming forward to help Surat. I would rather cut short, and, imitating the brevity of Dewan Bahadurs, only say this is an occasion for delivering a speech which should be short and a purse which should be long.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, Chief Justice, then brought forward the last proposition, which was unanimously carried with cheers, that His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Luxmon Jugonnath be thanked for his trouble in coming up from Oomreith to hold the meeting and for his able conduct in the chair. Before the meeting separated, the Minister asked the Municipal Commissioner to put himself in communication with Mr. Winchester, the chairman, for duly transmitting the funds, upwards of Rs. 1,700 being subscribed on the spot. Many of the leading gentry who were unable to attend, will now be given an opportunity for subscribing to the fund. The meeting also unanimously adopted a resolution to forward all subscriptions to Mr. Winchester, chairman of the Surat Fire Relief Committee.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The *Mahratta* of Sunday last writes:—The writers in the Anglo-Indian press, when they discuss these questions, are for the most part carried away by the prejudice they have inherited from their grandmammas, that all niggers are liars. We decline to exchange argument with men of such views. We have also nothing to say to those who are prepared to put more faith in the denial on oath of a notoriously embarrassed accused than in the statements of the "biased" Bhimbhai, the "unscrupulous" Pendse, and a host of their "discredited" followers. The second view is as much removed from the truth as the first. The statement of Sir R. West, guarded as it is, is nearer the truth. The learned councillor is not quite correct when he speaks of certain frailties as inherent in Native character, but the position from which he starts is a fair one. It is almost the opposite of truth that there is anything peculiarly depraved or unconscientious in the native character. We do not mean that there are no black sheep like Crawford amongst these officials. But speaking of the class as a whole, we are quite certain that there will not be found anything specially depraved in them. It is true, as remarked by Sir R. West, that a single perverse influence has clogged and vitiated the whole working of the administration throughout a considerable part of the Presidency, and that men who were quite free themselves from corrupt inclinations have yielded to the demands of a dominating superior like so many helpless and dumb sheep. But the causes to which Sir R. West attempts to trace this weakness do not, in our opinion, sufficiently account for the result. In the first place he does not appear to have made full allowance for the immense influence which Mr. Crawford enjoyed. Many of his brother civilians did not dare protest against his irregularities. The very fact that with all his antecedents he was taken back into service—nay into confidence—by Government was a patent proof of the power he wielded. It would not have been surprising if there were no protests, resistance, and denunciations under these circumstances. But as a matter of fact such protests were made both privately and publicly, but to no purpose, and here, we believe, is the secret of the weakness exhibited by native officials. Sir R. West thinks that the peculiar character of the Brahmin officials, astute, timid, ambitious and yet unenterprising, sufficiently explains this weakness, especially when such character was brought in contact with the energetic and dominating personality of the Commissioner. But the question still remains—whence comes this nervousness and preternatural apprehension of danger and disgrace? The learned councillor thinks that it is inherent, but the view is not borne out by the traditions and history of the class. The very fact that many of them so readily came forward to the assistance of Government in the face of obloquy, personal danger, and humiliation, when the Government showed their willingness to do justice, is sufficient to shew that the weakness is not inherent in them. It is our opinion that the weakness is the result of the system of administration that prevails at present. The highest post that a native can aspire to is of a first-class subordinate. If he gets into the higher service, it is simply by the back-door of favour and patronage. He is thus practically debarred from all posts that call forth and develop originality, courage, patience and several other manly virtues, and the result cannot but be demoralizing. Serving under a strong officer of a ruling class whose full confidence he never enjoys, with no prospect of promotion except through the favour of his superior, and with no natives in the higher service to represent his interests, he becomes simply an intelligent and useful machine in the hands of his superior, loses his individuality and is too ready to "take the colour and temperature of the medium in which he is immersed." The wonder is that he does not grow worse under these circumstances.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 30th April 1889.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Majors J Hart and H H Prior, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, are directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of their Regt, to which they have been transferred.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—

1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's L I—Lieut C N Evelegh to be Adjt, in succession to Lieut S Custance, whose tenure of the appointment has expired, dated 1st March 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Lancers—Capt F A Blyth, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Wood, seconded for appointment as Private Secy to H Hr. the Lieut-Govr, Punjab, dated 10th Jan 1889.

Capt R C Onslow, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Blyth, and to remain seconded while employed as Commandant, Govr-Genl's Body Guard, dated 10th Jany 1889.

Lieut H H F Fagan, Sqdn Officer and Adjutant, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem., vice Onslow, dated 10th Jan 1889.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut H E Whiffin, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Benl Cavy, to officiate as Sqdn Officer, vice Bayley, vacated on appointment to the Political Dept.

6th Bengal Light Infantry—Lieut J N Jephson, Manchester Regt, candidate for the Ben S C to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 23rd March 1889.

28th Punjab Infantry—Lieut P S M Burlton, Wing Officer on probation, 39th Ben Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Mactier, resigned.

(Lieut Burlton will be graded in the Regt above Lieut E Bell and below Lieut A F Bruce.)

1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas—Col F E Hastings, 2nd-in-Command 2nd Sikhs, to be Offg Comdt, with effect from date of joining, vice Sym, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut W Hayes-Sadler, Royal Scots Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut L I B Hulke, and A G Trollope, East Kent Regt; and 2nd Lieuts J H Vanderzee and A Long, Leinster Regt.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers who have passed the entrance examination for the Upper Subordinate class of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are directed to proceed to join that Institution by the 1st May 1889:—J Anderson, Bombr, 1-1, Scottish Dn, R A; W Kennedy, Lce-Corpl, 1st Bn Connaught Rangers; F W Hart, Lce-Corpl, 4th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps; M Moloney, Corpl, 1st Bn Connaught Rangers; C Chapman, Lce Corpl, 4th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps; R Walsh, Lce-Corpl, 2nd Bn Scottish Rifles; W H Griffiths, Corpl, 2nd Bn H L Infy; C Bolton, Sergt, 5-1, Southern Dn., RA; W Liddell, Corpl, 1st Bn Duke of Cornwall's L Infy; C Adams, Bombr, N-2 R A; A C Buller, Lce, 2nd Bn West Yorkshire Regt; F H Thomas, Sergt, 17th Lancers; J H Acheson, Sergt, 4th Bn Rifle Brigade; H R Hambleton, Bombr, F-A R H A; R McCutcheon, Lce-Corpl, 2nd Bn Oxfordshire L Infy; F J Richardson, Sergt, 17th Lancers; R J Sheridan, Acg-Br, P-1 Royal Artillery; and C Russell, Lce-Corpl, 2nd Bn Scottish Rifles.

In continuation of G. O. C. C., dated 15th February 1889, page 53, it is notified that the undermentioned officer passed the Lower Standard in Persian on the 7th January 1889:—Lieut R. E. H. Dyer, Staff Corps.

Military Works Depart.—On return to India Capt G. M. Porter, R E, is posted to the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

1st Battn Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut L. R. S. Arthur for three months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn Manchester Regt.—Capt A. E. Simpson, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Surgn Major P. de Haig, on private affairs, to Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, under Rule X of the Furlough Regulation of 1875.

Staff.—Capt G. C. Kitson, Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, Meerut, for six months, to Hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

General Zinovieff, the Governor of Riga, has asked for and has obtained an extraordinary authority to expel from the province which he governs any person whose expulsion he may deem expedient. He thinks that this autocratic power, when made use of only a few times, will crush the resistance which the National Party in the Baltic Provinces opposes to Russian influence. Three persons have already been forced to quit Riga.

THE ARMY.

War Office, April 9.

The Queen has given orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations at Sikkim:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.—Lieut.-Col and Col. (having local and temporary rank of Brig-Gen.) Thomas Graham, R.A., commanding Sikkim Field Force, and Lieut.-Col and Col. Sir Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, Bart., Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has further given orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and for promotions in the Army by Brevet, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations at Sikkim, bearing date Nov 2, 1888:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order—Surg-Major Richard Hugh Carew, Medical Staff, and Lieut-Col George William Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brevet.

To be Majors—Capt Easton Aylmer Travers, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt Herbert Mansfield, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has given orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the following officers during the operations at Hazara:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.—Lieut-Col and Col (having local and temporary rank of Major-Gen) John Withers M'Queen, CB, ADC, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding Hazara Field Force.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. (having local and temporary rank of Brig.-Gen.) George Nicholas Channer, V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding a brigade, Hazara Field Force; Col. (having local and temporary rank of Brig.-Gen.) William Galbraith, half-pay, commanding a brigade, Hazara Field Force; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Beresford Lovett, C.S.I., R.E.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Henry Marsh Pratt, Bengal Staff Corps.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. John Munro Sym, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has further given orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and for promotion in the Army by Brevet, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations of Hazara, bearing date Dec. 7, 1888:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order—Lieut.-Col. and Col. William Forbes Gatacre, half-pay, Deputy Quartermaster-General in India; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Richard Hebden O'Grady Haly, the Suffolk Regt.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Andrew Murray, half-pay; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Alexander James Donnelly Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. Marsden Samuel James Sunderland, the Royal Sussex Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Charles John Deshon. R.A.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur George Hammond, V. C., Bengal Staff Corps; Major Charles Marsh Keighley, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brevet.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major Harrison Ross Lewin Morgan, R.A.; Major Alexander John Forsyth Reid, Bengal Staff Corps; Major Edmond Roche Elles, R.A., assist. qrmr.-gen., Bengal; Major Robert Patch, Bengal Staff Corps; Major George Frederick Young, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Majors—Capt. Henry Napier M'Rae, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. Suene Grant, R. E.; Capt. Charles Hoggo, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. Oswald Claude Radford, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. Philip Thomas Buston, R.E.

The Queen has appointed Rayner Childe Barker, Esq., assist. supt. of the Telegraph Dept, of the Government of India, to be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

War Office, April 16.

The Suffolk Regiment—Major Arthur Coles retires on ret. pay; Capt. William Freme Coleman has been seconded for service with the Bechuanaland Border Police Force.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. Thomas H. Standbridge resigns his commission.

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. William Hastings Ellis to be capt., vice F. C. Boehmer, seconded for service as adj. of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. Francis Frederick L. S. Protheroe resigns his commission; the date of the seconding of Second Lieuts. G. M. Morris and E. H. Boome for service with the Indian Staff Corps is Jan. 18, and not as stated in the Gazette of April 2.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt the Hon Arthur Edward Dalzell to be major, vice H M S Douglas, prom. lieut-col on half pay.

The Durham Light Inf—Capt Arthur C Hilliard retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut Frederic S Robb to be capt, vice H S Fitz-Gerald, seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut Francis P Shaw Dunsford has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The following second lieuts. have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—William W Gilbert Griffith, Frederick George de Salvo.

Staff.

Lieut-Col and Col E Faunce, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed to command a second class district, with the rank of brig-gen in the East Indies.

Capt C J Innes-Ker, 4th Brig., Welsh Division, Royal Art, to be aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Earl of Kintore, GCMG, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, South Australia.

Medical Staff—Brig Surg Benjamin Cowan Kerr, MD, has been granted ret pay; Surg-Major John Ross Murray, MD, FRCS, Edinburgh, to be brig-surg, ranking as lieut-col. to complete establishment. The following surg-majors are granted ret pay:—Francis Alfred Turton, MD, FRCS, Edinburgh, Thomas Babington, John Nugent Stock.

Ordnance Store Department—Lieut E S Combe, the Connaught Rangers, to be a dep assist commy gen of Ordnance on probation, with the temporary rank of capt in the army; Qrmr and Hon Capt James Kennedy-Edwards is placed on ret pay; Condr. Thomas Heaton, Ordnance Store Corps, to be qrmr., with the honorary rank of lieut, vice J Kennedy-Edwards.

Army Pay Department—Paymr and Hon Major John Brown to be staff paymr, vice F N Woodall, ret; Paymr and Hon Major James Ritchie Ballard to be staff paymr, vice Hon Lieut-Col W S Thorpe, ret; Paymr and Hon Major John Forbes Mosse to be staff paymr, vice T Aked, ret.

Veterinary Department—Vet-Surg Thomas Caldecott resigns his commission.

Half-Pay—Major W J James Lindsay from the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be lieut-col; Major George Frederick Leycester Marshall, from the Royal (late Bengal) Eng, to be lieut-col.

Major Gen George Tito Brice retires on ret pay.

Lieut-Col and Col R F Lowis, Royal (late Bengal) Art, has been granted the local rank of major-gen while employed as director-gen of ordnance in India.

The following lieut-cols to be cols:—Charles Harley Bridges, Bengal Staff Corps; George Washington Smith, half-pay, assist adj-gen, Northern District; John Baillie B Dickson, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Lieut-Col Donald W Mackinnon, half-pay, retires on special ret pay.

The following lieut-col, from half-pay, retires on ret pay:—William Patrick Lawlor.

Capt P G Von Donop, RE, has been granted the local rank of major while employed as inspector of submarine defences in India.

Capt E Druitt, RE, has been granted the local rank of major while employed with the Local Forces in Queensland.

Deputy Assist Commy James Tuck, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of lieut.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,80,774	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	74,022	do.
Other Deposits	5,95,291	Increase.
Post Bills	8,795	do.
Assets.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	5,46,411	Increase.
Loans	8,93,433	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	1,17,608	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,94,974	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	2,64,977	do.
Do. at Branches	5,18,182	Decrease

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·782
of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p. m.)	89·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind.	NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	230

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Juno, 1,567 tons, Captain W. Skinner, sails to-day for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

The s.s. Othello, 1,934 tons, Captain H. Mundy, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hull with a general cargo, and Mr. L. Kurdin as cabin passenger.

The s. s. Glenmorven, 1,776 tons, Captain J. C. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday noon from Penarth, with a cargo of 3,270 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Anchor Line s. s. Roumania, Captain C. H. Hillcoat, which arrived here yesterday with a general cargo, consigned to Messrs. W. H. Graham and Co., left Liverpool on the 10th ult., and left Suez on the 24th, experiencing fine weather throughout the voyage. She brought the following passengers:—Miss Charlotte Hull, Mr and Mrs H D E Forbes, Miss Waddington, Mrs. Mathias, Miss McTier, Mr T de G Derry, and Mr J Crichton.

A Cargo Boat Sunk.—Last Saturday, about 11 a.m., a cargo boat No. 3698, laden with coals, sank near Wari Bunder.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rohilla	3511	M. de Horne	A	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Iran	2136	Delrgy	E	E Bates & Co.
,, Cuba	1301	Agnew	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Inoraia	2337	Burkill	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rea	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2600	Millard	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Juno	1567	Skinner	O	W.&A. Graham&Co
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	Ibis	M. Maritimes &
,, Othello	1934	Mundy	Ibis	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Peninsular	..	Orman	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, D. Balduino	3044	Canepa	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Bisagno	1499	Cognasso	4	F. Bozzoni.
,, Secundra	1691	Black	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Ataka	2371	Newel	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Hopetown	1365	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Tanjore	1104	G. Raffin	15	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Falls of Inversnaid	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A. Graham&Co
,, Pandora	1781	Costanzo		A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Othello (s)	Mundy	Hull, April 15.
	Roumania (s)	Hillcoat	Liverpool, April 18.
	Glenmorven (s)	Wright	Penarth, April 5.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Juno (s)	Skinner	Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Amana, for Marseilles.
,, Peveril, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Mecca, for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Karagola, for Kurrachee and Kattywar Coast.
,, Canara, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Satara, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
,, Chupra, for Rangoon, &c.
,, Roumania, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Deepdale, for Kurrachee.
,, Knight of St. George, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
2 Wing Sang s ....Croix........Hongkong, April 17.
Coconada s ....Calder ....Rangoon, April 25.

DEPARTURE.

May 2.—Steamer City of Cambridge.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
3 C. Macpherson s.. .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.
3 Longhurst s .... London.
C. Drummond s .. .. Calcutta.
C. Ranald s .... London.
C. Macpherson s.. .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 2.

Morris, Lt-Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on medical certificate.

May 5.

Mevriman, Col, Bo, RE, on duty, from Aden.
Waters, Capt, Bl, RA, on duty, from Staff College.
Kenna, Lieut, Ms, 21st Hussars, on duty, from Sierra Leone.
Atkinson, Capt, Bl, Rl West Surrey Regt, from sick leave, from England.
Kaye, 2nd-Leiut, Bl, Derby Rgt, on duty, from England.

May 6.

Twigg, 2nd-Lieut, Bo 26th Bo Infy, on duty, from Poona.
Donnelly, Lieut and Qr-Mr, Ms 2nd Somerset, LI, on leave, from Belgaum.
Spilsbury, Capt, Bo, RE, from leave, from Matherian.
Ford, 2nd-Lieut, Bo, Durham LI, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—May 3.

Morris, Lt-Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

May 5.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

May 6.

Waters, Capt, Bl, R A, on duty, to Delhi.
Milward, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, to Khandalla.

May 7.

Rose, Major, Bl, 27th P I, on furlough, to England.
Thomson, Major, Bl, 36th Sikhs, on medical certificate, to England.
Church, Apothecary, Bo, Medical Dept, on medical certificate to England.

ST. JACOBS OIL AMONG ATHLETES.

Mr. Henry Hutton, of Elvet Bridge, Durham, says:—"In July I injured my shoulder while bowling. I suffered great pain from it for the remainder of the season. I tried liniments and embrocations without benefit. In September I applied St. Jacobs Oil, and before I had used half the contents of one bottle the pain had entirely gone, and I could use my arm again freely. I think St. Jacobs Oil invaluable to cricketers for pain, bruises, and stiffness."

Mr. William Pagan, of the Liverpool Harriers, writes:—"I having used the St. Jacobs Oil myself, and knowing other members of this club who use no other remedy after their exercise and races, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all athletes."

The London *Daily Sportsman* remarks, editorially:—"A really invaluable specific, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, &c., has gained immense fame in all parts of the world. Reference is made to St. Jacobs Oil. We should certainly say that the Oil is worthy of all attention, and that athletes especially, who are subject to bruises and strains, will testify to its undoubted efficacy."

William Beach, of Australia, Champion Oarsman of the World, says:—"I have found St. Jacobs Oil of greatest service in training. For stiffness, cramps, muscular pains and soreness, it is invaluable. I always keep a bottle of it with me."

"Mr. A. E. Painter, the famous jumper, of the London Athletic Club, strained and bruised his ankle in jumping hurdles so as to disable himself. He used St. Jacobs Oil, with most marvellous results. Mr. E. J. Wade, of the same club, and of the Ranelagh Harriers, sprained his leg and cured it in the same way."

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th April as compared with the statement of the 23rd April:—

Liabilities.	April 23. Rs.	A.	P.	April 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,538	15	0	51,49,538	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,22,60,971	15	9	2,18,06,175	3	6
Other Deposits	2,78,97,032	8	8	2,84,92,322	13	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,20,821	11	5	3,29,616	9	9
Sundries	13,09,350	5	0	14,05,205	1	8
Rs.	7,72,37,715	7	10	7,74,82,858	11	8
Assets.	**Rs**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	11,63,111	0	0	10,97,722	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	73,77,681	0	0	79,89,481	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,25,80,908	11	8	1,16,87,476	6	9
Credits on do.	85,38,559	8	8	84,20,950	12	9
Bills discounted	2,83,24,518	9	4	2,91,19,493	6	9
Balances with other Banks	7,91,318	10	8	5,95,179	15	1
Bullion	27,552	4	2	24,635	10	7
Dead Stock	11,17,490	13	11	11,21,839	10	10
Stamps	12,196	14	0	12,039	4	0
Sundries	1,35,015	15	8	2,01,213	4	7
Cash at Head Office	68,81,651	0	9	71,46,627	15	0
Do. at Branches	1,02,84,377	15	0	97,66,196	1	4
Rs.	7,72,37,715	7	10	7,74,82,858	11	8

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 6.

From London.

Alhena s—70 casks beer, D Cowasji; 100 cases beer and stout, Lyon and Co.
Deepdale s—15 casks champagne, D Cowasji.
Huzara s—1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Rohilla s—25 cases sherry, 84 cases ale, and 40 cases stout, Cutler Palmer and Co; 3 hogsheads brandy and 1 case brandy, D Cowasji; 15 cases Pale ale and puncheon gin, Treacher and Co; 75 cases beer, Lyon and Co.
Oriental s—1 hogshead brandy, M Russee and Co.
Alhena s—28 cases combustibles, Walsh Lovett and Co.

From Glasgow.

Persia s—2 hogsheads whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Mac Gregor s—4 hogsheads ale and 2 hogsheads stout, M Russee and Co.

From Trieste.

Inperator s—1 cask rectified spirit, Pestonjee and Co.

From Marseilles.

D Balduino s—35 cases pralts, D Cowasjee; 30 cases Vermouth and 30 cases liqueurs, D Dadabhoy.

From Bordeaux.

D Balduino s—350 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, Walter Nutler and Co; 52 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 6.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, J Shejpal; 4,080 dholls coir yarn, A Mahadeo; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 85 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 417 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 2,549 cwts sugar, F E Durham.
Roumania s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Iran s—63 beles wool, E Sowjee; 1,050 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 94 bales wool, M Jaittia; 50 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 122 bales cotton, L N Mahomed.

For London.

Indra s—14 cwts fishmaws, B Sujun; 68 cwts dry ginger, K H J Mamed; 140 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 64 cwts olibanum, A Hassum; 125 cwts olibanum, H Munjee; 100 bales coir yarn, T Lowjee; 43 bundles coir yarn, B Gopaljee; 102 cwts gum Arabic, M Samasjee; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 152 cwts gum Arabic, M Gamjee; 225 cwts olibanum, M Luchamik.

For Hull.

Clio s—1,040 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,248 cwts myrabolums, C C Jussawalla.
Ataka s—4,016 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Cuba s—500 cwts loose buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Havre.

Ataka s—6,003 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Falls of Inversnaid s—1,500 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,500 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Lyon and Co.
Amana s—40,900 cwts, and 14,980 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
Indrani s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 225 cwts teelseed, and 1,980 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.
Clio s—2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.
Arara s—16,000 cwts wheat, and 6,297 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Pandora s—223 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste.

Juno s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 993 cwts myrabolums, W Gartler; 165 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.
Peveril s—220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 660 cwts myrabolums, W Gutler.

For Barcelona.

Labourdonnais s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Do Balduino s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Hopetoun s—915 cwts gingelly seed, and 500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 3,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 7,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Indra s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.
Do Balduino s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Fiume.

Pandora s—60 cwts myrabolums, P. A. Davar and Sons.

For Antwerp.

Worsley Hall s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 985 bales cotton, 24,020 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts ground nuts, and 1,666 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Naples.

Do Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Leghorn.

Do Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Odessa.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co.
Pandora s—199 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 560 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Hamburg.

Clio s—330 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, S S Sassoon; 178 cwts kismiss, Yue Lun Ching; 625 cwts onions, A Moosa; 11 gallons sandal wood oil, 30 gallons rose oil, 7 gallons rose water, N Jewakhan; 2 cwts moyateeth, C Ebram.
Rohilla s—90 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 40 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 32 bales twist, D P Marker and Co; 20 cwts sharkfins and 2 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 71 cwts sharkfins and 11 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 25 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 75 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 48 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, E Sorabjee; 9 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 45 cwts gum Arabic, M M Essabhoy; 92 bales twist, B. R. Mody; 21 cases opium, P and Co; 7 cwts sharkfins and 2 cwts fishmaws, M Nathoo; 50 cwts black raisins, L Chuttoo.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—153 bales twist, E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham; 125 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, The United Merchants Co., Ld.; 50 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.
Rohilla s—50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.

For Yokohama.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

For Calcutta.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, C R Sethna; 201 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

Bad news for the Lancashire weavers, writes the *St. James's Gazette* (but not worse than might have been expected), comes in the *Daily News* telegram from Calcutta. "Lord Reay has assured the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the Government agrees with the Chamber that factory legislation on English lines is absolutely uncalled for, and would be as futile as inconvenient." Futile, perhaps—inconvenient, perhaps; but hardly uncalled-for. The competition of labour in the Indian factories, continued night and day, weekdays and Sundays, men and women and little children—this is what at no distant date may bring hardship, and perhaps ruin, to our north-country workshops. The danger to British commerce lies not chiefly in the West but in the East—in our own dependency and in China, where the standard of comfort amongst the working classes falls far below our lowest. If the legislation proposed would be futile, it must be abandoned. But is it necessarily futile? And to whom would it be inconvenient? Not to the wretched workmen in India, but to the employers, who will soon be enabled to undersell the English merchants and manufacturers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA DUSTS of Unequalled Excellence. GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE DUST, PEKOE DUST, and PEKOE SOUCHONG and CONGOU DUSTS at Annas 11, 10 and 8 per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Pair ARAB PONIES, both Ride and Drive. Light Brougham and New Saddle by Peat.—Apply to PRYCE WEEDON, Malabar Hill.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—A very fine and varied assortment of elegantly designed Iced Water Jugs, ranging in price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 80. They also form most suitable Presents.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

TO LET.—At Chinchpoogly, BUNGALOW, next door to Persian Consul's Bungalow. Apply to JAMSETJEE FURDOONJEE WOONWALLA, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Fort.

TO SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE, pair of very fine Greyhounds (Dog and Slut) Price moderate. Apply to J. ALBARN, s. s. Othello, Prince's Dock.

PHOTO. FRAMES.—Our new Stock, in all the latest Novelties, just to hand, hundreds of varieties to select from, prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory, warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Studs set, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Chestnut Arab PONY "Bengal" height 12-3¼ (W. I. T. C. Certificate) age 5½ years. Winner of the Lilliputs at the last Kamptee Races. A good Jumper. Sold only as owner has no time to race him.—Apply to T. R. WYNNE, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

OUR JAVA GEM No. 1, Rs. 3; No. 2, Rs. 2-14; and No. 3, Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly manufactured for us of the finest selected Java tobacco only. In fragrance they are far superior to the ordinary Java Cigars and all the lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co. 33, Church-Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED APPOINTMENT by a thorough efficient ENGINEER holding Board of Trade First-class Certificate of Competency, varied experience, good testimonials.—Address "R.," care of this office.

WANTED.—A THIRD MISTRESS for the Bo. Education Society's Byculla Girls' School. Salary Rs. 70, with prospects of increase. Apply to the HEAD MISTRESS.

ARAB HORSE WANTED, about 14 to 14-2, must be sound and thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. Address, "T. W.," care of this office.

WANTED.—A Foreign Certificated CAPTAIN, CHIEF OFFICER, and a Second Class Marine-Certificated ENGINEER. Apply to KHATAO JEEVANDASS and Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Circular-fronted Brougham, Grand C and under-spring Barouche, Stanhope Phaeton, all with Pole and Bar. By Best English makers, just landed ex "Deepdale." Apply to HEAD & SON, Coachbuilders, Queen's Road, near Churney Road Crossing.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-1; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st. May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO LET.—At Bandora Hill, Storied BUNGALOW, suitable for two families. Also Second and Third Floor House, No. 70, Medow Street. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

TO BE SOLD.—Furnished STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

WATERBURY WATCHES FOR THE WRIST.—The New, Small, Short Wind, Ladies Watch is the Best and Cheapest. Complete, with Strap, for Rs. 16.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

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THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE THIRTEENTH SERIES of the Wilson Philological Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Term of 1889-90. SUBJECT.—"SANSKRIT AND THE PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT." The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures. The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand. Candidates for Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before 10th June 1889.

P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1889.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
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Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
” „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

No further market advices have come to hand through Reuter since those referred to in our last report; our news this evening, therefore, is entirely of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.	17,48,536
„ „ Branches ...	Dec. „	6,57,877
Other Deposits	Dec. „	4,04,710
Government Securities	Inc. „	48,530
Loans	Inc. „	3,36,799
Bills Discounted....................	Inc. „	2,44,971
Cash with other Banks..........	Inc. „	5,874
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	50,606

Instead of the increase of half a lakh in the Bank's Cash Balance shown in the statement issued this afternoon, there would have been a material falling off had it not been for a considerable accession to Government Deposits; for there had been a sensible decrease in private Deposits during the past week, while Loans and Discounts had both increased somewhat, the net expansion of the trade demand being represented by over 9¾ lakhs. Money is rather dearer again in some quarters; but in the open market generally the position is little changed. Cotton has continued to come to market more freely than was generally anticipated, and Wheat has been arriving in considerable quantities (though less by some ¾ of a million cwt. than had been received at this time last year from the 1st January), and there is a good demand for money for financing these and the Seed crop now coming forward.

COTTON.—In sympathy with the dull tenor of the latest advices from Liverpool, and the drop in New York Futures which we chronicled under Saturday evening's date, there was a sudden check to business here to-day, and less than 1,000 bales, of which all were Bengals at Rs. 197 to Rs. 207, excepting a little Dharwar at Rs. 228, comprised all the business reported. The tone of the market was quiet throughout the day; but at closing Saturday's quotations were generally repeated, having lacked in most cases the test of actual business.

WHEAT.—Though we cannot report more than a moderate business passing, the tone of this market has become firm to-day, and prices of Pessy and Delhi have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt., other descriptions, however, remaining unchanged. We now quote:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
White Pessy 91 per cent...	4-12-9	to	4-13-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „ ...	4-11-6	to	4-12-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-11-6	to	4-12-0	„
Red Delhi	4-4-0	to	4-5-0	„

SEEDS.—A large business has transpired in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* again to-day, and rates have further advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt in a steady market. We quote as follows for these kinds, others being quiet at previous rates:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
Linseed...............................	6-7-0	to	6-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	7-4-0			„
Do. Cawnpore do.	6-14-0	to	6-15-0	„
Do. do. Red	6-2-0			„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,155	bales.
Wheat	33,895	cwt.
Linseed................................	9,845	„
Rapeseed	12,175	„
Poppyseed	1,117	„
Groundnuts..........................	760	„

FREIGHTS are weak. Owing to more relets offering than are wanted at present, rates to most direct ports have declined to 18s. 9d. to 18s. 3d. per ton, and the market closed with sellers at these rates. The Deepdale (s), however, now ready in harbour, got 22s. 6d. per ton from a house for Port Said for orders to a port between Bordeaux and Hamburg or U. K., for a cargo of wheat.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at Saturday's closing quotations for Bank and Private Paper. There has been only a moderate supply of Merchants' Bills, and a very limited demand for remittance, business being generally dull. Bank Telegraphic has still been offering at 1s. 4 3-16d. without being taken to any extent. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand......	1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 4½d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·73¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining to-day, but there has been little actual business passing. Fours opened for cash at par, which was also the rate wired from Calcutta, with the next amount at 100 1-16 to ⅛, and the 30th June settlement at 100 3-16 to ¼ nominal; but as the day advanced rates became weaker, and at closing 99⅞ to 15-16 was the price for cash and forward in proportion, 103½ nominal being still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, at least on the principal line, and the changes which we make in our list this evening favour sellers of Mill shares in more instances than they do buyers, which is the reverse of what has lately been the case. Luckmidas Khimjee Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 960; as also have Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 1,270; Queen are Rs. 15 up, at Rs. 875; Albert Edward, New Great Eastern, and Presidency are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 425, Rs. 740, and Rs. 1,020, respectively. On the other hand, Alfred Manufacturing are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 320; Alliance, David, and Mahalukshmi are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 595, Rs. 540, and Rs. 575, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	990
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India................	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
MISCELLANEOUS,					
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld....................	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	18
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co..................	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co......					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

ADEN.

DEATH.

CHETWIN—April 29, at Aden, of bronchitis, Edwin Chetwin, Superintending Engineer, P. & O. S. N. Company, aged 52 years. Deeply mourned by his wife and children and a large circle of friends.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GUIDERA—May 4, at Government Central Telegraph Office, the wife of M. Guidera, Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Telegraphs, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—May 4, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon H Armstrong, Indian Medical Department, of a son.

DORAN—April 29, at Walsingham, Simla, the wife of E A Doran, Superintendent, Postal Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMS—HOOLEY—April 30, at St John's Church, Monghyr, by the Rev Sydney Scott, S Gordon Sims, to Annie, only daughter of Mr Hooley, Monghyr.

DEATHS.

ROCHE—April 26, at Chittagong, (Lushai Expedition), of remittent fever, Staff Sergeant J Roche, Commissariat Department.

RICHARDSON—May 2, at the Bank House, Mozafferpore, Ernest Winterton Richardson, youngest son of R J Richardson, Esq, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1889.

YESTERDAY was the Centenary of the meeting of the States-General at Versailles in 1789. A commemorative tablet was erected by President Carnot, grandson of the Organiser of Victory. In an eloquent speech he declared that France has finally broken from the "One Man Power." General Boulanger, who read, no doubt, a report of the speech in the London evening papers, will not give implicit credence to President Carnot's pronouncement—a pronouncement which would never have been made if the one man aimed at in the President's speech were not a very real and a menacing power. The Duke of Wellington sagaciously refused to believe that certain persons who were opposed to Napoleon's policy were opposed to the Emperor, "for," said he, "Napoleon is not a person, but a principle. In the same sense General Boulanger has become a principle, and the shadow of his influence receives involuntary recognition in the speech of President Carnot. Whatever the future may have in store for France, the completion of a century since the first act of the great and unfinished drama of the French Revolution was begun at Versailles, cannot fail to evoke memories of events the most momentous in all history. "When France in wroth, her giant limbs upreared, And with an oath which smote air, earth, and sea, Stamped her strong foot, and swore she would be free, Bear witness for me," wrote the English Coleridge, "how I hoped and feared?" After the lapse of a century, it is much to be apprehended that there is quite as much reason for hopes and fears now as there was when in 1789, or when a little later, "Kings embattled by the wizard's wand Marched in proud array to whelm the disenchanted nation." And the poet "sang defeat to all who dared the tyrant quelling lance!" Who now bears the tyrant quelling lance, President Carnot or General Boulanger?

LORD CROSS's view of the Crawford case, writes a London evening paper, will be supported by public opinion, and "not less unanimous will be the disapproval of Lord Reay's action." The *Times* lectures Lord Reay and the Bombay Government for not having instantly made public the Report of the Commission, instead of losing time by remitting the matter to the Secretary of State. Dismissal, "without the loss of a single day," was what the case demanded, and Lord Reay should have seen at once that there was enough and more than enough to disqualify Mr. Crawford for public employment. The writer of this slap-dash criticism was not aware that the dismissal of a civil servant can only be effected by the Secretary of State; and that further Lord Cross had given distinct instructions that the Report of the Commission should be regarded as a confidential document until the final orders in the matter had been issued. With respect to the statement that while the view of Lord Cross was unanimously approved by public opinion, that taken by Lord Reay would be as universally condemned, we are enabled to say on the authority of a well informed correspondent writing from London that the view taken of the merits of the case by Lord Reay is that taken by Lord Cross himself. The Secretary of State has intimated his concurrence in the opinion of the Bombay Government that the Commissioners were mistaken in their estimate of the cumulative force of the evidence taken at Poona in the admission that on reading the printed evidence he would be disposed to concur in the opinion arrived at by the Bombay Government. He added, it is true, that as the Commissioners had the advantage of seeing and hearing the witnesses he deemed it best to accept their finding. For this prudent circumspection there is a great deal to be said, especially by those who approve of Governments moving on the lines of least resistance, and making the minimum of fuss over spilt milk. In the Cambay case this principle of quietude was also allowed to operate; it is true that to give effect to the governing desire to minimise friction and avoid shock the same Secretary of State said nothing in that case of the advantage possessed by Commissioners who have seen and heard the witnesses over a Secretary of State who could only read the printed depositions; but that need not now detain us. The avowal of the Secretary of State's opinion that he would be inclined, had he to consider the printed evidence alone, to concur in the view of the Bombay Government was sufficiently plain, one might have supposed, to save zealous panegyrists from the mistake of lauding the perspicacity of the Secretary of State at the expense of that of the Bombay Government.

There is happily no room whatever for misconception on the point; and if there were, Lord Cross himself would be the first to remove any ambiguity in regard to it. His Lordship has not hesitated to express in the clearest terms his approval of the action of the local Government, which has had his fullest sympathy and his unswerving support throughout. In deciding to accept the opinion of the Commissioners that the evidence was inconclusive as to the main heads of charge, his Lordship fully recognised that the contrary opinion arrived at by the local Government was founded on considerations which could not be rightly withheld or suppressed. To give practical effect to this view, the Secretary of State authorised the publication of the despatch of the Government of Bombay enclosing Sir Raymond West's Minute, and the Minute itself, dealing critically with the Report of the Commission. Thus all the materials for arriving at a sound conclusion on the merits of the case have been given to the public. The moral support accorded to the Bombay Government in regard to the action taken to put an end to a lamentable state of things will enable that Government to deal effectively with the complications which have arisen in regard to those mamlutdars who have given evidence under a promise that no harm should come to them if they disclosed the truth, and have confessed to acts which compromise their position. The difficulty is of course to reconcile two things equally sacred, the good faith of the Government and the maintenance of accepted and quite indisputable canons for securing a reasonable degree of purity on the part of those exercising magisterial functions. But when those hitherto interested in endeavouring to embarrass the Government find that no immediate purpose can be served by the free use of ingenious misrepresentation and impudent calumny a way may be found to put an end to the sequelæ of a great scandal, without sacrificing either the plighted word of Government or the claims of the public to an administration of justice free from all taint of suspicion. It is as well to be quite explicit on this point, for impudent attempts are not wanting to mislead opinion and force the Government to break faith with those who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission, and thus leave them to suffer for what Sir Raymond West rightly acknowledges to be the service they have rendered to the State and the public. It is asserted with something approaching effrontery that whatever the nature of the indemnity it should be set aside and the witnesses "sent about their business." All pretence of zeal for the purity of judicial office is cast aside; it is asserted that "under no circumstances must the witnesses be allowed to remain in the public service even if shorn of their magisterial powers." This incitement to violate what is admitted to be a solemn and deliberate engagement that the witnesses should come to no harm if they gave honest testimony is given without shame or circumlocution. The talk of a pension—"if the pledge given by the the Bombay Government, is held to have been justified" is a mere affectation of fairness followed by the flippant observation that the pensions "would not add much to the burden of taxation." The bad faith of such an evasion of a moral obligation would, it is felt, render the course recommended impossible to Lord Reay, so it is suggested that he should evade "all personal responsibility" by sending in his resignation! This ingenuous device, it is supposed, would absolve the Government of responsibility to abide by the promise which was given by its instructions and in its name. It would do nothing of the kind; evasion is never the equivalent of the fulfilment of a promise, though in Allahabad the difference does not seem to be as self-evident as might have been expected. There is no danger that the advice so heedlessly offered will be acted upon.

It would be a great mistake to imagine, as certain half-informed London papers and some Indian journals with less excuse have imagined, that Lord Cross has found it necessary "to impress upon Lord Reay the importance of recognising and acting upon vital and elementary principles of British administration in India." The telegram which Lord Cross addressed to Lord Reay and which was communicated to the House of Commons by Sir John Gorst, was simply an echo of the views set forth in the ninety-ninth paragraph of Sir Raymond West's minute, in which the reasons for promising the indemnity and the determination of the Government that the pledges given to the witnesses should be scrupulously fulfilled were set forth. Sir Raymond West described the situation with perfect precision when he stated that a single perverse influence had vitiated the whole working of the administration throughout a considerable part of the Presidency; that there was an almost universal moral collapse due in part to the timidity of Brahmin officials dominated by an energetic and imposing personality. Where there ought to have been resistance and denunciations there was dumb helplessness—a fact which there is the less reason to feel surprize when we remember that the system complained of, which was an open secret for years, had never till now been made the subject of any real and thorough investigation by the Government of Bombay. The state of moral collapse was, as Sir Raymond West rightly points out, discreditable to the class of subordinate officials concerned, but it palliated the weakness of individuals. When the Government had its suspicions aroused, and those suspicions grew into belief, it became necessary to procure definite evidence which could only be obtained—as the experience of previous abortive inquiries had shown—by offering an indemnity where there was a full disclosure. The Government in the exercise of its judgment regarded those who had submitted to what was believed to be a prevailing system, to be weak rather than criminal and held that an indemnity might be rightly offered them. Of the sincerity and honesty of their testimony the Government sees no reason to doubt; it does not share the misgivings on that score of the Commissioners from Bengal who have not the same knowledge of Bombay habits and ways of thought. Whichever estimate may be the more accurate, the Bombay Government is bound to act on its conviction that in the main the chief conditions attaching to the offer of the indemnity have been fulfilled, and a full disclosure made. This question settled, there is no room to doubt that the Government of Bombay is bound by every consideration of honour and dignity, to observe the terms of the indemnity. It may be assumed that on general principles those who have been guilty of corruption—in the true and legal meaning of the term it will be—as many have already been—forbidden to exercise judicial functions. The Secretary of State, having read the statement of the grounds on which the Bombay Government had acted, telegraphed that he fully understood the necessity for giving an indemnity and approved of making distinctions as to the degree of culpability, and his Lordship added that he left to Lord Reay the right to act according to his judgment in the matter. That steps would be taken, and were then actually being taken, to keep the administration of justice free from doubt or suspicion, the Secretary of State was fully aware. His reference to the subject was an expression of approval of this as of the other steps taken to meet the requirements of a very complicated and very repulsive case.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us by the last mail from London:—Deccan shares are still moving up and down at the same prices as I quoted last week—9¼ to 9¾. They never get higher—are never allowed to go lower. The acrobat who throws three knives into the air and catches each as it falls by the handle is a common sort of creature compared with Mr. Watson. That gentleman's dexterity is surprising. I had occasion, by the way, the other day to turn to the evidence taken by the Deccan Mines Committee last Session. I was amused at the blunder perpetrated in reporting the first question and answer of Sir Edward Bradford. Here is the question and Sir Edward's reply:—"4562. Mr. Labouchere: You are the Political Secretary, I think, of the Nizam?—I am." The said Committee was the occasion of bringing out many startling things, but not one of them exceeds this for wonderment.

MR. ALFRED H. HAGGARD, once of the Bengal Civil Service, has recently returned to London from a prolonged visit to that part of the Dark Continent which his brother, Mr. Rider Haggard, has made peculiarly his own. The reading world will, we doubt not, profit by Mr. Alfred Haggard's dip into Africa.

THE Municipal Corporation of Bombay ended their prolonged debate on the new Municipal Offices, which has been adjourned again and again yesterday afternoon. The debate was resumed by Sir Henry Morland moving the sanction of three and a half lakhs of rupees towards the costs of construction for the current year, but Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, who did not seem to understand why so large a sum should be required, moved that the sum be reduced to two and three-quarter lakhs. The Municipal Commissioner on this very clearly pointed out that three and a half lakhs had been put down as the maximum amount that would be required, and what was not spent would be carried forward. The motion was thereupon carried. It was next unanimously agreed, on the motion of Dr. Blaney, that the sum sanctioned be appropriated from the Building Fund Investment. While agreeing to a motion proposed by Mr. Javerilal accepting the terms of Government to pay Rs. 40 per square yard for the additional 600 square yards required for the new buildings, the Corporation expressed regret that Government had made a deviation from the original rate. Mr. Shroff characterised the conduct of Government as very parsimonious. Mr. Kabraji said it was shabby; and a conclusion was come to, to send a representation to Government to try and get a reduction, if possible, to Rs. 15 per square yard, the same rate as formerly granted.

STRANGE to say, at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday a debate arose on the leave of absence for six months petitioned for by Sir Henry Morland, who is about to leave for England to recruit his health. The President (Mr. Geary) pointed out the section of the Act stipulating that a member's seat was liable to be rendered vacant if he absented himself beyond three months, except from sickness or with sanction of the Corporation. Mr. Modi moved an amendment to the contrary on principle, as he termed it, which, instead of finding a seconder, caused many members to rise to their feet, and not only sympathise with Sir Henry, but dwelt on the services he had rendered to the City of Bombay while he had been a member of the Corporation. With the exception of the one dissentient referred to, Mr. Gubbay's motion in favour of Sir Henry Morland's leave of absence was agreed to by all.

DR. BLANEY at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday moved that the Municipal Commissioner should furnish the Standing Committee with some sort of proposals for laying down lines of new streets in the districts, where they are not already laid down. The Municipal Commissioner, pointing out the difficulties to be met with in carrying out such a proposal, was of opinion it would be much better to appoint ward committees to consider the matter of laying down the streets on the most suitable lines. The matter was, however, left unsettled, and the debate on the motion adjourned.

SHORTLY after midnight on Saturday last a collision occurred between an up goods train and the shunting engine working at the Lanowli station of the G. I. P. Railway, in consequence of which a man named Annajee Balloo, who was travelling in charge of some sheep on a wagon in the goods train, was killed. Three other men, who were also travelling in wagons attached to the goods train, in charge of sheep, were more or less injured, and some of their animals killed. A number of wagons were very much damaged. A break-down gang was soon summoned to the spot, and the wreckage being cleared away, traffic over the line was resumed. A private departmental enquiry was held yesterday at Lanowli regarding the circumstances attending the collision.

A DINNER in honour of Sir Henry Morland, who is about to proceed home on leave of absence, was given at the Freemasons' Hall on Saturday last.

HIS GRACE THE PATRIARCH ARCHBISHOP OF GOA arrived in Bombay by the mail on Sunday morning accompanied by Rev. A. P. de Silva, his Secretary, and the Rev. Father Santos and Cruz. The Rev. Calejo, the Secretary to the Bishop of Damaun, went on board the steamer, and His Grace was received at the Apollo Bunder by the Very Rev. Vicar-General of the North. His Grace is the guest of His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, and will leave Bombay to-day by railway, visiting on his way to Goa the churches of Poona, Belgaum, &c., which are included in the Portuguese jurisdiction.

THE Vaiturna Relief Fund Committee is to meet this evening at five o'clock in the Port Office.

COLONEL SEXTON, who was to have left by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperator on Sunday, was unfortunately detained owing to sickness in his family.

TENDERS for remittances on India for Rs. 45,00,000 were received at the Bank on the 19th ultimo, when the following allotments in bills were made, viz., on Calcutta, Rs. 15,90,000, at an average of 1s. 4·183d.; Bombay, Rs. 8,78,000, at an average of 1s. 4·1827d.; and Madras, Rs. 4,15,000, at an average of 1s. 4·1875d.; and in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 3,38,000, at an average of 1s. 4·25d.; Bombay, Rs. 11,67,000, at an average of 1s. 4·271d.; and Madras, Rs. 1,12,000, at an average of 1s. 4·25d.; tenders for bills at 1s. 4·532d. receiving about 28 per cent. and above in full, and for ransfers at 1s. 4½d. and above in full. Transfers for Rs. 2,76,000 on Bombay and Rs. 1,75,000 on Madras were afterwards specially allotted at 1s. 4·932d. From April 10 to 16 the remittances sold amounted to Rs. 46,15,000 and realised £312,029, while between April 1 and last night remittances for Rs. 94,35,000 were disposed of and produced £639,869. The announcement is made that specifications for the India bills allotted are ready, and it is requested that bills required to-morrow may be applied for as soon as possible.

A STORY is published, writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, which throws an interesting side-light upon the collection of Customs dues in America. The revelations attract all the more notice from the fact that Herbert Beecher, a son of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, is the one against whom the chief charge is made. It is alleged that he and two other officials while in charge of the Custom-house at Port Townsend, Washington territory, defrauded the Government of large sums of money by manipulating the Customs, and an indictment has been drawn up for their prosecution. The counts set out, among other things, that the three suspected officials took part in a scheme for smuggling opium, upon which a high duty is levied, and with issuing certificates to Chinamen which enabled them to land on United States shores and thus evade the law.

IT is stated by a news agency that Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* is brought specially in respect of the publication of the *fac-simile* letter in April 1887, and, further, for the publication in the trial of O'Donnell v. Walter, of the other disputed letters, including that beginning "Dear E.," supposed to have been written from Kilmainham Gaol. The damages are laid at £100,000, and the action will be tried in London, probably before the Long Vacation.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CENTENARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

PARIS, MAY 5.

President Carnot, surrounded by the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies as well as by the principal officers of the Army, to-day unveiled the Tablet at Versailles commemorating the opening of the States General of 1789. The President made an eloquent speech on the occasion and said that France had broken finally the "one man power," with which she had been threatened and appealed to his hearers to maintain concord.

The weather here is splendid.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

M. Hentsch, one of the Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, has been arrested, but has been admitted to bail in the sum of one million francs.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Chas. Arbuthnot arrived here this morning in the I. G. S. Clive.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

Sanction for the construction of a rail way from Peshawar to Jamrud will issue immediately and the work will be begun forthwith.

QUALIFYING APPOINTMENTS.

A despatch has been received relating to appointments qualifying for the rank of colonel and giving effect in India to the Warrant of 1st January 1887. The main principle is that certain appointments can only be filled by lieutenant-colonels of three years' standing. The principle is made absolute in the case of the Army Head-Quarters Staff, but certain latitude is given in the case of Staff Corps men holding other posts and in administrative departments. The Warrant is made applicable from the 1st January 1887.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 5.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran, extra, left here for Bombay on 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3⅞
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¾
4½ per cent. "	70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	[illegible]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 5.

10 p.m.	82·6

MONDAY, MAY 6.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	85·9
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·7

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 6.—Pressure has generally increased during the past twenty-four hours, but slight local falls are reported from Sialkote, Bombay, Deccan, Malabar, and Lower Burma. The general distribution is similar to that of yesterday, except that a small depression has developed near Sialkote. Wind directions are generally fairly normal. North-westerly and westerly winds are reported from the North-Western, the Central, and Western India. Southerly winds prevail over the Bay and Lower Bengal and easterly winds along the foot of the hills. The wind is still strong at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature is above the average in all the provinces, except Madras; the greatest excess is five degrees in Bengal. Showers have fallen in Assam, East Bengal, and Upper Burma.

Engineering publishes a rumour to the effect that Mr. F. E. Robertson will go home shortly to confer with Sir Alexander Rendel on additional bracing for the Indus bridge at Sukkur. The oscillation at the opening ceremonial, it remarks, was very marked, and the apprehensions of danger from high winds blowing up or down stream are certainly not imaginary. Oscillation in rhythmic period might, it is said, reproduce Tay bridge disaster.

LORD DUNRAVEN's challenge for the America's Cup has been accepted, and the performances of the Valkyrie, who will make her *debut* on the 22nd of May in the New Thames river-match, will be watched with interest. It is expected, according to *Truth*, that her best point will be beating to windward, which the Thistle, unlike Mr. Watson's previous designs, lacked. The New York Yacht Club will probably accede to Lord Dunraven's request that the matches be sailed over the outside course, but will decline to sail six matches instead of three, on the score of expense.

THE reports which have been in circulation in Germany of late that a new Court dress, modelled on the costume worn at the time of the coronation of Frederick I. in 1701, was to be introduced at the Imperial Court, have been confirmed, and it is said that the new attire is to be worn when the Emperor William receives the visits of the King of Italy and the Czar. In connection with this announcement it is recalled that at the coronation of the son of the Great Elector the Court costume comprised knee-breeches, buckle-shoes, a sword, a three-cornered hat, and also a periwig.

AN extraordinary occurrence has taken place in one of the principal churches of Madrid, in the parish of Santa Cruz. A priest had nearly finished his mass, and was in the act of pronouncing the sacramental words, "*Ite missa est*," when a young man, aged 21, and a beautiful girl of 20, suddenly approached the altar railing with three middle-aged men, and the young couple cried aloud, "We wish to be husband and wife. Here are our three witnesses." Now, it seems that under the canonical laws still regulating marriages in Spain, Roman Catholics can thus claim to be considered married by surprise if they are skilful enough to do so just after the priest has uttered the Benediction at the close of mass. Formerly this stratagem was, as in the present case, resorted to by young people whose parents opposed their union. When this occurred in the church of Santa Cruz a scene of confusion ensued. The priest retired to the sacristy and sent for the police, who conducted the offenders and witnesses into the presence of the municipal judge. He declared the marriage valid, much to the delight of the young couple, and to the intense disgust of the parents of both sides, who had resisted the union.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 5.

H. H. the Maharajah and suite still continue to remain at Mahableshwar, to the great regret of his subjects, who pay him the compliment of murmuring at his continued absence from Baroda. People say that the former rulers of Baroda very seldom left their capital; and if they did so, it was on account of some political affair of a very serious character, and in which their presence was considered essentially indispensable. Annual circuits and pleasure trips were hardly undertaken, much less thought of. The former rulers, no doubt, visited Navsari and other stations within their own territory, but never absented themselves for months consecutively; while visiting distant towns and sanitaria was simply out of the question. His Highness's intended visit to the Neilgherries perhaps may not take place, as the young prince is reported to be unwell. Khan Bahadur Abbas S. Tyebjee, formerly District Judge, Baroda Division, and who had accompanied His Highness to Europe last year, continues as chief officer in attendance on the Maharaja at Mahableshwar.

The nights here are cool and pleasant, and so are the mornings, but in the daytime the heat is intense, almost preventing one from venturing out of doors. Wiseacres prognosticate an early monsoon, which, it is hoped, will turn out true, as our water-supply is really running very low, causing the gravest anxiety. Of the numerous wells in the city not more than four or five now contain good drinking water. Wells that have never known to run dry have failed this year, although we had but a fair rainfall last monsoon. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the burst is looked forward for with more than ordinary interest by one and all. There is now not the slightest chance of the Ajwa water-works being completed within time, to be of any practical use this year. Cholera is still raging in the city, and several deaths are reported daily.

The following appointments are announced:—Major F. W. Snell, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals during the time Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson officiates as Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, *vice* Captain J. H. Sadler, officiating as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, has been appointed officiating Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda State, *vice* Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., C.I.E., on furlough. Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Hennell, Commandant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted furlough to England, when a new man from one of the other native regiments will probably officiate for him.

THE NATHDWAR MAHARAJA IN TROUBLE.

GREAT excitement prevailed in the Vaishnnav community of Bombay on Saturday evening last in consequence of the arrest of their great spiritual guide, Maharaja Goverdhunlaljee, the Nathdwar Tikayet Maharaja, who was received on his arrival here about a month ago with great pomp and ceremoney. It appears that Goverdhunlaljee was installed on the *gadhee* of Nathdwar on the deposition of his father, Girdhurlaljee, by the Rana of Odeypore. Girdhurlaljee thereupon came to Bombay and assumed charge of the firm here and of its belongings. He has laid a claim against his son of over thirty lakhs of rupees in reference to the past income of the Nathdwar Temple. In connection with that claim he made an affidavit, in which he stated that his son, Goverdhunlaljee, now residing in Bombay, was about to leave the jurisdiction, and that he has no property here to satisfy a decree which might be made against him. On the strength of that affidavit, Girdhurlaljee obtained an order for an attachment before judgment on his claim against his son for Rs. 31,65,000. The writ was served upon Goverdhunlaljee at his residence opposite Madhav Baug about 5-30 p.m. on Saturday. As he was not in a position to pay the amount, Rs. 31,65,000, he was arrested and removed to the civil side of the County Jail. On the news of the arrest becoming generally known, large crowds of Vaishnnav thronged the precincts of the jail, bewailing the indignity to which their great Maharaja was subjected. About 8 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, waited upon Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, at his bungalow, and requested his Lordship to intercede for the release of his client, Goverdhunlaljee Maharaja. Sir Charles Sargent said that the matter was entirely in the hands of the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, who could make suitable arrangements for the Maharaja's accommodation in the jail or at his (the Sheriff's) own house until the writ could be satisfied or substantial security given. The Sheriff was afterwards communicated with, but he declined to take any responsibility upon himself in regard to such a large claim as that made against the Maharaja. Mr. Owen, however, tendered sufficient security, which satisfied the Sheriff, and the Maharaja, being released from jail, was brought back to his house about 11 p.m. The undermentioned gentlemen stood security for the Maharaja's appearance before the Chief Justice yesterday:—Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Gokaldas Madhowjee, Lilladhur Shamjee, Vussonjee Nandjee, Jumnadas Nursey, and Munjee Nursey.

Yesterday the parties appeared before the Chief Justice at his bungalow. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the creditor, Maharaja Girdhurlaljee; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Maharaja Goverdhunlaljee, the debtor. Mr. Lang argued the question of jurisdiction, submitting that his client, who came to Bombay for a short time only, was not residing within the limits of the court's jurisdiction. The Chief Justice, after hearing counsel, decided that the court's jurisdiction was doubtful, and therefore ordered the discharge of the debtor. He was discharged accordingly.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE native regiments in Assam have mountain guns attached to them for use in emergencies, and parties of the native soldiery are taught gun drill, limbering up with mule and coolie draft, and setting and fixing of fuses, and practice with shot and shell the charge of powder being six ounces. An officer of the Royal Artillery was at first detached for the purposes of instruction, but being found expensive a non-commissioned officer was detailed on a liberal staff pay for the work. This having proved successful the arrangement will most likely become permanent, and the Instructor will be paid at the rate allowed for first class instructors of Volunteers. The instruction during the past year was confined to Shillong, three British officers, two native officers and 32 non-commissioned officers and men of the 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, having completed the prescribed course.

SOME difficulty having been experienced in Pioneers regiments of the native army, in obtaining good artificers, a meeting of the commandants of Pioneer regiment was convened at Mian Mir, in December 1887, when the subject was discussed and it was then agreed to and recommended that instead of having two blacksmith havildars and two carpenter havildars in each corps on Rs. 20 per mensem, two of the artificers should be naicks on Rs. 15 per menson, and the other two should be havildars on Rs. 25 per mensem, as this would admit of better men being obtained in the market, besides offering inducement for the men on the lower rate to quality for promotion. The Committee also recommended that, considering the large amount of valuable equipment and plant in possession of Pioneer regiments and the labour involved in looking after them, some remuneration should be given to the havildar who is invariably appointed to assist the quartermaster. The recommendations of the Committee have met with the approval of Government. One carpenter and one smith will have the rank of havildar-artificer, with pay at Rs. 25, and one carpenter and one smith the rank of naik-artificer, with pay at Rs. 15 per mensem; and they will receive good-conduct pay and pension as havildars and naiks respectively. The quartermaster-havildar has been granted an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.

ADEN AND THE SURAT FIRES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, APRIL 23.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at Aden on the 22nd April at the house of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw, in the camp, to consider the best means of assisting the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Surat.

General Hogg was requested to take the chair and said:—"This meeting was suggested by Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw and other benevolent gentlemen of Aden for the purpose of considering what could best be done to assist in alleviating the suffering and distress caused by the terrible fire at Surat, of which we received the news by last mail from Bombay. Most of those present will have appreciated the extent and nature of this calamity, but for the benefit of those who have not seen the public prints, I will read the telegram from Mr. Jugjeevandass Khoosaldass to the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit. (Telegram read.) This in itself is enough to enlist our sympathy, and I will now ask Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw to say a few words and make proposals regarding the best method of affording relief."

Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw then said:—"We have all been much grieved to learn that the city of Surat has suffered so terribly from fire, and we can realize that thousands of our poor brethren are in the greatest distress. We sympathise deeply with them, and are anxious to do what we can to relieve them. We have seen with pleasure that a relief meeting has already been held in Bombay at the residence of the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, and that a very large sum has been collected, but from the overwhelming nature of the disaster, it is quite certain that further help will be required, and although the community of Aden is small, we can best express our sympathy by subscribing what we can afford to assist so good a cause. I propose, therefore, that subscriptions be collected and remitted to Bombay to the secretary of the Surat Fire Relief Committee."

The proposal was seconded by Mr. L. P. Walsh and carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

1st.—Proposed by Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw and seconded by Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholoo, "That the inhabitants of Aden have learnt with regret of the extensive and disastrous fires that took place at Surat between the 6th and 8th April 1889, and feel the deepest sympathy for the thousands of sufferers thereby rendered homeless."

2nd.—Proposed by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy and seconded by Mr. Bhicaji Cowasji, "That with the view of assisting the Bombay committee for the relief of the sufferers a subscription list be opened and funds collected and remitted to Bombay."

3rd.—Proposed by Mr. Abdul Kayoom Abdul Hoosein and seconded by Mr. Ruttonji Dorabji Dinshaw, "That a Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to carry out the object of this meeting:—Mr. L. P. Walsh, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholoo, Messrs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Abdul Kayoom Abdul Hoosein, Ramji Dayal, Bunin Menahem, Bomanji Sorabji, and Dorabji Furdoonji."

General Hogg then said:—"I notice that a great many of the leading merchants of Aden and other gentlemen who intended to be present at this meeting have been prevented from attending by the unexpected early arrival of the English mail. The subscription list, which, I am glad to see, amounts already to Rs. 3,300, will be circulated to all, and it will help matters if those here who have heard what has passed at this meeting will explain to their friends and induce them to subscribe."

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustonji Dholoo then interpreted in Hindustani what had been said.

Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting was concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw for the loan of his hall and for the trouble he took in the matter.

The following are the names of the subscribers who have subscribed up to Rs. 50, and the other from Rs. 40 to Rs. 2, in all amounting to Rs. 4,419. A further list is in circulation in hope to get some more for the poor sufferers.

The amount has been forwarded to the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit:—

	Rs.
General A G F Hogg	200
Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros	500
Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co	200
The Aden Coal Co	200
Messrs Bunin Menahem Messa	200
Messrs Muncherjee Eduljees' Sons	150
Messrs Liverato Freres	100
Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholoo	100
Mr Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw	100
Mr Ruttonjee Dorabjee Dinshaw	100
Nowrojee Eduljee Maneckjee	100
Messrs Dadabhoy and Co	101
Messrs Datoobhoy Dossa	100
Messrs Dinshaw Cowasjee and Co	100
Messrs Howarth Pogliani and Co	100
Mr Max Klein	100
Mr Abdulla Husanali	100
Messrs Keen Sutterle and Co	100
Mr Cesar Tian	100
Messrs V Bensenfeld and Co	100
Mr Muncherjee Eduljjee Maneckjee	100
Mr Virchand Ameerchund	75
Mr Dhunraj Hemraj	75
Mr Cowasjee Dorabjee Dadac Lanjee	75
Mr Bhicajee Cowasjee	50
Mr Ragowji Savji	50
Messrs Foolchund Dhurumsey	50
Messrs Purshotum Vahalji	50
Messrs Pallonjee Dinshaw and Co	51
Mr Aboobaker Zoobaidee	50
Messrs Haji Soolaman Tar Mahomed	50
Messrs Adamali Sooltanali	50
Messrs Abdulkurum Haji Fateh Mahomed	50
Mr S Bardey	50
Mr E Moorayia	50
Subscriptions from Rs. 40 to Rs. 2, for which names are not mentioned here, with amount.	692
Total Rs.	4,419

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, the 6th May 1889, on account of the above fund:—

	Rs.	
Mr. Fulchand Kullianchund	151	
Mr. W. N. Kelly, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Surat	10	
Dr. B. H. Nanavuty	11	
Mr. Munoredas Hurukchund	151	
Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless's family	50	
Bomonjee Eduljee Allbless Charitable Fund	50	
Managers, overlookers, clerks and labourers of Framjee Petit S. and M. Co., Ld.	215	
Mr. Cursetjee Dadi Satarawalla	21	
Dr. Vithaldas Munoredas	50	
Messrs. Rahimbhoy Goolamhoosein and Dost Mahomed Alana, of Messrs. Allana Munjee and Co.	300	
Mr. Merwanjee Cursetjee	101	
Mr. Huriprasad Suntookram Desai	1,000	
Messrs. Narondas Rajaram and Co.	2,000	
Mr. Vizbhookhandas Atmaram	1,000	
Mr. Narondas Purshotumdas	500	
Mr. Rajaram Govindram	500	
Mr. Shaik Ali bin Ebrahim	300	
Total Rs.	6,410	
Amount previously received Rs.	73,791	15
Grand Total Rs.	80,201	15

GAS FOR LIGHTSHIP PURPOSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is mere waste of time applying to the Trinity House engineer about gas for lighthouse purpose. If your Port Trustees want to keep themselves abreast of the times as regards the use of gas, they should apply to Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, the engineers of the Northern Lights and Clyde Lighthouses Trusts, and to Mr. J. R. Wigham, the inventor of the system adopted with such remarkable results at Galley Head, Mew, Tory, and other Irish stations by the Irish Lights Commissioner.—Yours, &c.,

Greenock, April 18. LUX.

CRICKETING DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers please answer the following questions in cricket?—During the last few days Mr. Tapia has solved many difficulties, and many discussions and quarrels will be prevented if these two points are cleared:—1. Before a bowler delivers his ball, the batsman on his side rushes out a few inches out of the popping crease. The bowler knocks off the bales. Is the batsman out?—2. A ball is blocked; it rushes towards the wicket; the batsman stops it, and the ball again rushing in, he hits it (without any intention of taking a run). Is he out or not?—Yours, &c.,

CRICKETER.

DEATH OF BAI SHRI HARIBA OF LIMDI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMDI, MAY 5.

BAI SHRI HARIBA, mother of our present ruler, His Highness Sir Jasvatsingji, K.C.I.E., died of fever yesterday evening at the age of about 50. The deceased had been ill for the last two months. She had been leading a religious life for the last 12 years. During the minority of the present prince, she managed the State affairs with activity and intelligence under the supervision of Agency administrators. She knew well how to write and read and spent much of her time in the study of religious works and attending scriptural teachings. There was a feeling of real affection between the mother and the son, and when the deceased was on her death-bed, His Highness requested her to give him her last injunctions and expressed his willingness to give in charity as much money as she might desire him to. The funeral ceremonies took place the same evening, and was attended by the younger brother of H. H. and about 1,200 leading officials and citizens. In memory of Bai Shri Hariba, all the offices and shops will be closed for two days. A large sum of money has already been given in charity, and more will be distributed hereafter.

THE REVISED SERVICE OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the 1st of June next it is intended by the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to start the mail train from Colaba at 9-30 p.m. instead of 6-30 p.m., as at present. Many stations of minor importance are to be struck off the list, and the train will stop only at stations of importance, thus reaching Agra at the same time as at present. The arrangement in itself is commendable, but it is a difficult question to determine the stations at which the mail train should not stop. I have to request the authorities concerned not to overlook the claims of Billimora as a mail-train station, as the residents of Bansda (a capital town of a native state), Chikhlee (a town under British jurisdiction, the seat of a mamlatdar), and Gandevi (a town under Gaekwari jurisdiction with a seat of wahiwatdar) have to come to Billimora to proceed by rail in any direction. If any passenger from the above places were to miss a local train (he has now the satisfaction of catching the mail train). Billimora is a commercial town, and it affords a good shooting place to many Europeans, who find it convenient to come down here by Saturday's mail, and after passing a whole day return by Sunday night. Among shikarees we have many times in our midst well-known gentlemen whose convenience might be consulted and Billimora retained as a mail-stopping station.—Yours, &c.,

Billimora, May 5. BONUM.

MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company for the half-year ending 31st December last was held yesterday at the registered office, Hornby Road, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit to you their report for the half-year from 1st July to 31st December 1888 and the audited accounts for the same period. The profit and loss account shows a total profit of Rs. 12,541-0-85, made up as follows:—Balance of last half-year's profit, Rs. 1,075-0-49; profits made during this half-year, Rs. 11,466-0-45; total Rs. 12,541-0-85. This unfavourable result is due partly to the unsatisfactory working of the old engine, which increased the cost of production by diminishing the outturn of yarn and cloth, and partly to the fact that, although cotton cost very dear, the market of cloth remained very dull, and the sale of your company's cloth, therefore, resulted in a loss. There was, however, an increase in the price of yarn, but this increase (in the price of yarn) bore no proportion whatever to the heavy cost of cotton. Owing to the amount at credit of profit and loss account being so small, your directors think it advisable not to declare a dividend for the half-year under report, but to carry forward the whole amount to the next account. Your directors take this opportunity of informing you that the new engine has commenced to drive your mill from the 2nd March last, and they have reason to believe that it is working satisfactorily, for since then there has been an increase in the production both of yarn and cloth, and a saving in the consumption of coal. You will be pleased to learn that the mill buildings, with their machinery, contents, &c., have been insured for Rs. 10,000, while the other buildings in your mill compound, such as godowns, &c., with the cotton yarn, cloth, and other goods stored in them, have been covered to the extent of Rs. 7,52,000.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 100 each for each audit, the accounts to be audited every half year. The offer made by Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., the agents, to return out of their commission the sum of Rs. 10,000 on condition that the same be credited to the machinery depreciation fund, was accepted with thanks, the amount to be credited as suggested by them. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and the agents for their good management of the business of the company; and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CALCUTTA T. C. RULES.

THE Calcutta Turf Club has expressed its willingness to alter their rules out of deference to public opinion in the following cases:—

"A 'maiden horse' is a horse which has not won a race of the value of Rs. 200, or upwards in any country.

"A 'maiden pony' is a pony which has not won a race of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards prior to the 1st of May 1889, or a race of the value of Rs. 200 or upwards on or subsequent to that date in any country."

The term "winner," as applicable to maiden races, means a winner of Rs. 50 or upwards; as used to other races of an amount that would disqualify them from running as maidens.

The proposed change in Rule 27 is admirable, *viz.*—"Rule 27. (I) No fee or forced subscription shall be levied or taken from any person by way of a winning fee. (II) When the entrance money or forfeits for a race go wholly or in part to the race fund, the fund shall contribute towards the prizes for such race, exclusive of any cup or money presented by a private donor, a sum or equivalent of sum, if the prize does not wholly consist of specie which is not less than the total amount of the entrance money and forfeits appropriated."

The new clause (*c*) Rule 42 is—"If the horse has been entered by the owner in an assumed name which is not registered, or in his real name when he had an assumed name registered, the Stewards, if satisfied that the owner was not disqualified when the entry was made, and that no fraud or evasion of any rule was intended, may, at any time before the race, allow the real name or assumed name (as the case may be) to be supplied on payment of a fine which shall not be less than Rs. 16 or more than Rs. 50."

A weight-for-inch pony selling race will not be a weight-for-inch race within the meaning of Rule 23.

Under unrevised Rule 50, the Stewards had the power of preventing a horse from starting if the jockey had been changed without their consent. This penalty is now altered to a fine. "The power given to the Stewards to refuse to allow a horse to start if his declared jockey was changed without their consent, is excessive. It might, moreover, defeat the very purpose for which the power was given; as if a fraud was intended, it might suit the owner not to start his horse. At all events, the public might be interested in his starting, and the Stewards ought not to have the power of preventing it."

"The Stewards propose to make six, instead of five, the age at which the measurement of a horse will become final."

The only notable change in the rules for measuring and ageing, says *Haye's Sporting News*, is that the W.I.T.C. certificates will no longer be accepted under the C. T. C.; the remarks of the Stewards being: "As it was not intended to give certificates of horses measured by the W. I. T. C. even after the publication of the same in the Racing Calender, the rule is confined to horses measured, etc., by the Turf Club Stewards and by the Up-Country Committee."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal chambers yesterday afternoon. Mr. Grattan Geary, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. J. S. Alston, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Thomas Blaney, H. C. Burder, E. B. Carroll, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazulbhoy Visram, Framji Dorabji Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jiwanji Jamsedji Modi, Kaikhusroo Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Meherjibai Rastamji Setna, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Behramji Suntook, Narayen Gunesh Chandavarkar, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, and Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Sir Henry Morland at the outset moved a resolution to the effect "that sanction be given to the payment of such sums towards cost of construction as may be required from time to time during the current year, not exceeding in all 3¼ lakhs, out of the sanctioned estimate." They had arrived at the 3¼ lakhs, he said, by a very simple process of dividing the whole amount contemplated to be spent upon the building,—Rs. 9,76,350, by three years. Already tenders had been given for the foundations, to the amount of Rs. 49,000, and it was contemplated that in the next working season, and before the monsoon, the sum of 3¼ lakhs would be required.

Mr. Viegas seconded.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that Mr. Stevens had said the work could not be finished within forty-two months. He therefore did not see any necessity for granting such a large sum, and as an amendment moved that instead of 3¼ lakhs, the figures 2¼ lakhs be substituted.

Mr. Maneckjee Byramjee seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the sum of 3¼ lakhs had been put down as the maximum amount that would be required. What was not spent out of that amount would go to next year's expenditure. On the other hand, 2¼ lakhs was not enough, and would just give them the trouble of bringing the matter before the Corporation. If, therefore, the grant proposed by Sir Henry Morland were sanctioned, he (the Commissioner) would not have to trouble them by bringing the matter again before them.

Mr. Carroll objected to the amendment. If they did not require the 3¼ lakhs it would not be spent, and if it were wanted it was most desirable they should have it. It was not desirable they should run the risk of retarding that important work.

Sir Henry Morland in reply to the proposed amendment said it did not require the united intelligence of the whole Standing Committee to divide Rs. 9,76,350 by three. After very careful consideration it had been unanimously carried by the Standing Committee and ought to receive the sanction of the Corporation.

The President having put the motion and amendment to the meeting the former was carried by a large majority.

Dr. Blaney said the last motion in connection with the Municipal Buildings had fallen to him to propose. It was as follows:—"That of the sum of Rs. 9,76,350 sanctioned by the Corporation for the construction of the Municipal building, a corresponding portion, as now sanctioned, and amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,71,794-10-0, be appropriated from the Building Fund Investment." There was nothing to be said about such a resolution, except that it showed what funds to be drawn upon for the purpose referred to.

Mr. Narotumdas Govardhundas seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Javerilal next proposed "that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation accept the terms mentioned in Government Resolution No. 1 M, P. W. Department, dated 21st instant, viz., to pay Rs. 40 per square yard for the additional 600 square yards or thereabouts of land required, and to pay a ground rent of one anna per square yard on the whole area conveyed on a lease of 999 years, the land being required for the site of the new Municipal office building. In accepting those terms, however, the Corporation regret that Government have found it necessary to make any deviation as regards rate or ground rent from the terms of the original grant, and that the acceptance of the terms now laid down will not prevent Government from giving a favourable consideration to such further representation on the subject as the Corporation may think fit to make."

Mr. K. M. Shroff in seconding the motion said he failed to observe why Government should have extended such scant courtesy in the matter of this grant for the Municipal building. Government had recently sold plots at the same place for Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per square yard. He could not conceive how Government could be so parsimonious in granting this ground that was absolutely necessary for the construction of the building. But perhaps if it were fairly put before Government they might see their way to grant the additional piece of ground at the same rate as the large piece formerly granted, namely, Rs. 15 per square yard.

Mr. Kabraji said he thought a representation to Government should be sent with the resolution, for, to say the least of it, the treatment of them by the Government had been shabby. As a rider to the motion he would therefore propose that the President be requested to send a representation to Government in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the price of land.

Mr. Javerilal was quite prepared to accept this proposal of Mr. Kabraji's as an addition to his motion, and this being put to the meeting was carried.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SIR HENRY MORLAND.

The President read a letter from Sir Henry Morland applying for leave of absence for six months, as he intended going to England to recruit his health.

The President read section 17 of the Act, in which it is stated that any councillor absenting himself for more than three months from the Corporation, except from illness or other cause, to be approved by the Corporation, should cease to be a councillor, and his office would be declared vacant.

Mr. Gubbay proposed, "that in accordance with the terms of section 17 of the Municipal Act the Corporation approve of Captain Sir Henry Morland being absent until the 28th November next to allow of his recruiting his health."

Mr. Shivjee Dharmajee seconded the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani said that Sir Henry Morland had been a very active member of the Corporation as well as the Standing Committee, and that the leave as applied for by him should be granted, for that was a way of showing their appreciation of his good services.

Mr. Jivanji Modi said that on principle he opposed the motion, because it was contrary to the provision of the Act, and moved as an amendment that Sir Henry Morland be not granted leave of absence for six months.

The amendment, however, found no seconder.

Mr. Manockjee Byramjee said the law allowed indulgence in certain cases, and Sir Henry Morland's good services to the city was so great, so important and so useful that the Corporation could very well allow the indulgence now asked by Mr. Gubbay.

The Municipal Commissioner, speaking in favour of the resolution, said that if they wanted a fair representation of Europeans on the Corporation, who were, like Sir Henry Morland, well acquainted with municipal affairs, they must allow of their being absent at home for such periods; for if they were to make it a hard and fast rule that when such gentlemen entered the Corporation they would be forced to remain there, they would not get them to come forward and offer their services.

The motion on being put to the meeting was carried, with only one dissentient.

THE CHOWKEY AT ERSKINE ROAD.

Dr. Blaney moved "(1) that the whole of the correspondence connected with the new building erected on Erskine Road be placed before the Corporation; (2) that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to explain whether the site occupied by the building has passed out of the possession of the Corporation; the authority under which the Erskine Road footpath was reduced in width; the authority under which the building was put up; and the validity of the Corporation to provide building sites for police buildings."

The Municipal Commissioner having explained the substance of the correspondence and the circumstances under which the police chowkey had been erected,

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved an amendment "that the Corporation, having been satisfied with the explanation offered by the Commissioner, the whole correspondence connected with it need not be placed before the Corporation.

Mr. Manockjee Dadabhai having seconded the amendment it was carried.

A DIFFICULTY ABOUT NEW STREETS.

Dr. Blaney next proposed "that with reference to clause B of section 348 of the Bombay Municipal Act the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Standing Committee with a proposal for laying down lines of streets in the districts in which they are not already laid down, and for completing the work in a reasonable time." He proceeded to point out the necessity of laying down lines of streets in different parts of the town, stating that neither the Bombay Government nor the Government of India held such terrible power as in the section of the Act referred to in the motion.

Rao Saheb Kirtikar seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out very clearly how difficult it would be to carry out such a proposition as Dr. Blaney's, saying that it would be much better if for the different wards they appointed committees to consider the laying down of new streets on the most suitable lines.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha approved of the suggestion made by the Commissioner.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland further debate upon the question was at this stage adjourned.

THE FIGHTING ON LAKE NYASSA.

CAPT. F. D. LUGARD, writing from Karonga's, Lake Nyassa, under date January 15, says:—The little campaign in which we are engaged, and which I have the honour to command, was undertaken with the object of ousting from this immediate vicinity an apparently isolated band of slave-traders, who, not content with desolating the whole country round, had at last wantonly attacked the British with a view to massacre and plunder. The main band of Arabs to whom these men more or less belonged are settled in the Basenga country, but they openly and strongly disavowed all connection with the attack on the British, and expressed their disapproval of it. The slavers on the east coast also held aloof, as did those at the south of the lake. Though this neutrality was thus professed, we had every reason to believe that their abstention arose entirely from selfish ends and a fear of the British and of engaging in a war which, as long as they could leave it to others to fight, would only cause them expense and trouble. Consequently it appeared to all the British resident here that if we could seize the opportunity of the neutrality and drive out the slavers here we should save this portion of the country from further devastation, whereas unless such a blow were immediately struck they would no longer fear the prestige of the British, and, openly declaring against us, would form a coalition too powerful to be dealt with by any resources at present at our disposal. The starving refugees who had been ousted from their homes had taken refuge on the lake shore, close to the British stockade, and those who had lent their assistance and saved the garrison at Karonga's would in the event of our desertion have been abandoned to the vengeance of the Arabs. Under these circumstances the expedition was formed last May of which I took command. The slavers were stockaded in strong positions, but, after a careful and very close personal reconnaissance by night (together with all the information we could gain as to the structure of the works inside), it appeared perfectly feasible to carry the stockade by a well-directed attack. We found, however, that it was stronger and the earthwork higher than we had supposed, and we failed to carry it.

A BATTLE WITH SICKNESS.

So great was the sickness among us that I was unable to attempt any new plan of operations, being myself completely incapacitated, moreover, by wounds. We awaited a piece of artillery, and meanwhile carried on a desultory guerilla warfare. The expected gun has just arrived, but my available force at present consists of but eight British, hardly one of whom is fit to undergo exposure or hard work. One after another, all are prostrated in turn by fever or dysentery. To work and guard the gun alone would require at least half the men, and our 300 natives are useless unless led by white men. Of natives there are plenty; 300 we had armed with Sniders and muzzle-loading rifles; 6,000 spearmen would join us at a moment's notice. But none will face the stockades unless led by a white man, and even then it is only a small proportion who will follow. It is now the season of the rains, and not only does rain fall in torrents (adding to the exposure and sickness), but the grass and jungle has grown thick and very high, and increased the difficulty of using our gun. Meanwhile one of the east coast Arabs declared his intention of joining the war against us, and sent over a big dhow full of fighting men, and (I hear) a small cannon. Being myself, fortunately, at the place, I attacked him by night on landing, and about half his men are reported killed or mortally wounded, including the leader of the party, and the dhow was sunk. This has induced him to ask for peace. The Senga Arabs, too, have been undoubtedly secretly aiding those in arms against us, and lately, on the arrival of the Envoy of the Sultan from Zanzibar, who had come to order them to leave the country and cease from war, the Senga Arabs did not come in answer to his summons, and, we fear, may now openly declare against us.

THE SAFETY OF THE MISSIONS.

Against such difficulties it seems ridiculous for some half-dozen sick men to cope, but the issue is one of the utmost importance, and involves the safety of the British and missions in these parts no less than a most serious question as regards the extension of the slave-trade. It is the known intention of the slavers to establish a coalition all along the west coast even more complete and formidable than that already established on the east of the lake. The most renowned slaver here—Jumbo, at Kota-Kota—holds an isolated position on the west coast, about lat. 13 deg. Midway between him and our station here is a ferry at Deep Bay, and this was the point of attack by the dhow of which I spoke before. Jumbo has long been wishing to establish and stockade himself near Bandawe (a mission station), lat. 12 deg. The men against whom we are fighting wish to build stockades at the ferry (and slave route) at Deep Bay, and also here, and thus the whole of the west coast would be in their hands. The British have missions and stations along this coast, one in Chikuse's country inland from the south, another was at Cape Maclear, in which (though now abandoned the mission influence still lives, and schools are still conducted, and an occasional depot formed by the trading company. Then there is Bandawe (lat. 12 deg.) the head-quarters of the Free Church Mission, and a station inland also in the Angoni country; and, lastly, this station, Karonga's (lat. 10 deg.) of the Lakes Company. Besides this a constant succession of hunters and travellers have made the British well-known on this coast, and the wooding stations for the little steamer—the Ilala—of the Lakes Company keep a constant touch between the English and natives along the coast. For some time past also I have held the ferry at Deep Bay by a small garrison on an island. If therefore, our efforts appear Quixotic we can at least claim to have a very definite object before us—that object being, if possible to oust the slave-traders from their stockades here, or, failing that, to hold them in check, and by continual raids and attacks, which, though they may not at once accomplish our hope and drive the Arabs out, it would yet be a misnomer to call "failures," to hold our own, and deter the neutrals from active participation, and so to prevent the coalition of the slavers, and the surrender to their complete domination the whole of the west coast of the lake.

A "NEW CRUSADE."

Rumours reach us of a proposed expedition under Commander Cameron to Lake Nyassa—a "new crusade." The African Lakes Company have set on foot a "Nyassa Defence Fund, for the purpose of organising a small band of experienced and efficiently equipped men to undertake the work of repelling the Arab aggressors" here. If we can hold back the tide of aggressors till help comes from either quarter our efforts will not be in vain; if we fail, the position to be faced by either expedition will be one of infinitely greater difficulty, and will require proportionately greater resources. It is therefore, with the object of pointing out the necessity for immediate action, if action is going to be taken at all, that I venture to address you. One point merits notice. Lord Salisbury, in defining the Government policy regarding Nyassa, in his speech in the House of Lords on July 7, eulogised the efforts of the British community on Lake Nyassa, and added that all that Government could do diplomatically should be done to aid the British on the lake. In a previous reply to a question in the House it was answered that the Consul here had been instructed to lend all the protection in his power. In April last the Acting Consul came to Karonga's to endeavour to obtain a peaceful solution of the difficulty. On that occasion (I am informed) he distinctly told the Arabs that this fighting had nothing to do with the British Government, and that it was solely undertaken by the little party here, who would receive no assistance from Government. This ill-advised and gratuitous announcement which the Consul made, acting, I presume, on his instructions, was most disastrous in its results. I had rather the Arab forces had been doubled. In conclusion Captain Lugard says:—Already I have sent home a very fully worked out scheme, conceived and planned out long before the news of Cardinal Lavigerie's crusade reached us here. The sole merit I claim for this scheme is that every detail has been ascertained from the most experienced men on the lake and around it, and the estimates of cost and feasibility of the scheme do not, therefore, rest solely on the authority of a new arrival in the country.

MR. A. HARTLESS, from the Royal Gardens, Kew, has been selected by the Secretary of State for India to fill the vacancy in the staff of the Botanic Gardens at Sibpur caused by the retirement of Mr. Halvey, the Assistant Curator.

NEW MISSIONARY POLICY FOR INDIA.

A FRIEND of missions contributes a third article to the *Methodist Times* on the above subject. Heading it "The Untrodden Via Media," he writes :—

The able article on "Missions," by Sir W. G. Hunter, followed by the attack of Canon Taylor, and the still later letters of Mr. Caine, have directed English attention to a method, the absolute antithesis of that which we considered last week. Before proceeding to argue in favour of any middle course, it may be well to point out several strong objections to the ascetic method which has found so much favour with the critics just named. In the first place, it has never been shown that asceticism as practised by European Christians does appeal specially to Hindus. Mr. Bowen, who in his later years was identified with the mission of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, lived for many years on a bare pittance in the native quarters of Bombay. As a devoted missionary he has never been surpassed, and missionaries everywhere have expressed their admiration of his zeal ; but it is a striking fact that he did not succeed in making converts. Father O'Neill, in another part of India, submitted himself with heroism to self-denial and hardships such as few Europeans would be physically equal to, but he scarcely baptized a single person. The Oxford missionaries in Calcutta are stated to have gained a position of considerable influence amongst educated natives, but they have as yet been very unsuccessful in the direct work of conversion. The Salvation Army, as the authorities themselves say in their Annual Report, is still on its trial in India. They have already had to record a terrible expenditure of life and health, and have been compelled, by the exigencies of the case, to modify their methods in many important respects. During the last twelve months they have abandoned vegetarianism, and have allowed their officers the use of sandals. With such changes as these taking place, the whole movement can only be regarded at present as tentative. The truth is that the Hindu Fakir can always beat the Christian pseudo-Fakir on his own ground. Christianity is not an ascetic religion. Hinduism, in some of its phases, is essentially so. Unnatural asceticism is anti-Christian, and these attempts have so far proved that Christianity cannot be propagated by non-Christian methods.

What, then, is the untrodden Via Media ? In the India of to-day there are three totally distinct modes of living—the Anglo-Indian, the Eurasian, and the Native. The first of these is that adopted by the civilian and military classes and by the missionaries of the great Protestant missionary societies. The second is that adopted by the large town population of mixed descent and by the Roman Catholic priesthood. The third is that of the great mass of the people, which the Salvation Army has tried to adopt with such disastrous results. Last week I endeavoured to show that great evils arose from the adoption of the first by our missionaries. I now ask all true friends of Missions, including the missionaries themselves, whether the time has not come when all those missionary societies who disbelieve in the principle of enforced celibacy should, for the first time, and unanimously, adopt the second of these styles of living. It would mean a considerable sacrifice for all concerned. It would involve the reduction of stipends from £300 to £150 per annum for married missionaries, and a corresponding reduction for single men. Instead of having, as now, butler and cook, the Eurasian plan of having one servant in the dual capacity would have to be adopted. Corresponding changes would have to be made in the rest of the staff of servants. The missionary bungalows would necessarily be houses of half the rental which is now paid. In Calcutta, where rentals vary from £150 to £200 a year, this would be a very important relief to the funds. In Madras, where rentals are scarcely half this rate, the reduction would, nevertheless, be a great gain. If once the majority of our missionaries resolutely adopted a style of living of this character, many expenses of all kinds which are necessary to maintain their present social position would speedily disappear.

If any such change as is here proposed should come within the range of practical missionary politics, it would be necessary at once to insist that such a change of life should be compulsory on no single missionary who has entered the work under the old *regime*. Due and tender regard should be had for the exceptional and temporary cases of the men now in the field, who have formed associations and made friendships which ought not to be ruthlessly imperilled or destroyed by any violent change. If any of the present staff voluntarily offered to the parent society with which they were identified, to thus enter the "Via Media," the balance of their salary should be regarded as a subscription freely given and gratefully received.

The suggestion now made is that the men who are at present in missionary colleges, and those who may enter them in the future, shall be definitely informed, when they are accepted as missionary candidates for India, that they will be expected to live on the lines laid down above. I am fully convinced that there is not one man in a hundred of those who offer for mission work, who would hesitate for one moment, if at the outset of his missionary career he were asked to enter the work on these conditions.

If any of the great societies should ultimately decide to adopt the policy here suggested, there are three items of expenditure which ought on no account to be reduced, but should rather be increased. The allowances for children in England ought to be on the most liberal scale. If missionaries are to spend their lives for India they have every right to demand that the Church at home shall see to it that their children are not handicapped in the race of life as compared with the children of ministers in English work. It is hard enough for parents to be separated from their children. The Church has a sacred duty to perform in this matter, and must do it ungrudgingly. It is no part of the policy of the "Via Media" to let the children of the missionary suffer. Nor must there be any reduction in the allowance for sickness. Everything must be done that can be done to keep our workers in good health, and when their health fails the Church must take care of them. The present sanatoria on the hills must also be maintained unsparingly. On these three lines of expenditure there must be no attempt at saving.

It may possibly be argued that health will suffer seriously from such a change in the mode of living. There will always be a percentage of any given number of Europeans who will find themselves unable to bear the Indian climate. But it would be exceedingly difficult to prove that the health of non-commissioned officers in the Army, foremen in mills and places of business, and other Europeans who live in India on an income of £100 to £200 per annum, is worse in any way than that of civilians and commissioned officers in the army.

The advantages of the style of living which I have ventured to call the "Via Media" over ascetic methods, which have found so much favour of late, are manifold. There are very important advantages in the existence of one happy Christian *home* in a purely heathen Indian town. It is an object lesson of the blessings of Christianity which has more weight than hundreds of sermons. Many educated Hindus to-day watch with a scarcely-to-be-regretted envy the fellowship and sympathy which unite the English missionary and his wife. The missionary home is a powerful influence for the amelioration of the lot of Indian women and the regeneration of Indian society. On the lines of the Salvation Army this phase of missionary influence vanishes. This is only one of many advantages which the "Via Media" has over the methods of the ascetic school.

The gain which would result to the missionary societies from the substitution of this for their present policy would obviously be great. The immense distance which now separates the English padre from his Indian flock would be at least diminished by one-half. His own people would realise, what a great many of them certainly do not believe to-day, that his presence amongst them was due to love for them, and not to a desire to earn a livelihood. The manifest self-sacrifice and devotion involved in such a life would react upon the whole native Church. The mercenary spirit which now, alas ! animates too many of our native ministers and catechists would be rebuked in the daily life of the missionary, and the whole tone of affairs within the Church would be purified and elevated. And how great would be the gain in the work amongst the heathen around ! No longer would they regard the missionary, as they often do to-day, as only one member of the same family of which other members were the collectors, the engineers, the officers of the Army, and the heads of the Salt and Abkari departments. They would realise vividly that these men had come to India for love of Christ and for love of them, and such a conviction would mightily help the work of winning India to Christ.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that the economies involved would enable the societies almost to double the number of their workers in every direction. Men whose hearts have been changed by the love of Christ would respond to the call for missionary workers the more readily because of the appeal to their self-sacrifice. The Churches, knowing that every penny contributed was spent with the truest economy, would fill the missionary treasury with their gifts and offerings. The word "Retrenchment" would disappear from the missionary vocabulary. The work now being carried on would be strengthened everywhere, and the number of workers greatly increased. The spirit of self-sacrifice would spread from the missionaries to their converts, and the whole Church of Christ in India would become what it ought everywhere to be, a great missionary army.

THE PITT DIAMOND.

THE fictions which have so long circulated about the famous diamond which Thomas Pitt sold to the Regent Orleans, writes the *Standard*, impart a peculiar interest to the work just issued by the Hakluyt Society, in which, for the first time, the facts of the case are told with the minute historical accuracy to have been expected from the learned editor of the volume. Our contemporary proceeds :—

The circumstances under which a private Association for the printing of old works of travel came to concern itself with Pitt and his gem are in themselves almost romantic. Many years ago Mr. Barlow found, among the rubbish of a Canterbury bookseller's shop, a musty old manuscript, which turned out to be the Diary of Sir William Hedges, who, during the years 1681 to 1687, played a notable part in India as the first Governor and Agent of the Bengal Factories. How it came there is not known. But, no doubt, like the curious Diary of Richard Cocks, of the English Factory in Japan, also issued by the Hakluyt Society, it formed part of some five hundred tons of "worthless manuscripts which thirty years ago were ordered to be removed from the India Office and sold as waste paper. The history of the gentleman, the grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham, and the ancestor of more than one illustrious House, whose name is inseparably associated with the Pitt diamond, has hitherto been rather obscure. He seems to have first appeared on the Indian coast as the captain of a trading vessel, or "interloper," as the merchants who defied the monopoly of the Company were termed. So audacious did he become, that the Company, with a worldly wisdom which never deserted them, bought off his opposition, by making him Governor of Fort St. George, then their chief settlement in Madras. In this capacity he accumulated enormous wealth, and, returning to England in 1711, played the typical nabob by buying estates and rotten boroughs, giving great dinners, marrying his sons and daughters into great families, and obtaining places for his relatives ; returning himself as one of the members for Old Sarum, which he owned, and getting the lucrative post of governing Jamaica, though it does not appear that he ever took up the office. Altogether, this choleric factor seems to have led a stirring life of sixty-four years, and to have inspired, both in India and out of it, a great deal of that violent enmity which is often the surest test of a determined character. But of all his acts—commercial and political—his purchase and sale of the great diamond is the one which is destined to live longest in public memory. Like most of the Company's factors, Pitt enriched himself by private traffic, and diamonds seem to have formed his favourite ventures. He was constantly sending home stones to his London agents, and the bulk of his early correspondence is occupied with the quaintly-spelt praises of these gems "without fowles." It was in 1701 that he first wrote about the historic stone, enclosing a model of it to Sir Stephen Evance, though, owing to the price asked for it—two hundred thousand pagodas—he expressed no immediate intention of buying it. Nor did his correspondent offer any encouragement, since diamonds were at that time not readily saleable, as "wee are now gott into a Warr, and the French King has his hands and heart full, soe he cant buy such a Stone, and there is noe Prince in Europe can buy itt." But the "excellent christaline without any fowles" was too much for Pitt's indifference. For in 1702 it was purchased and sent home by him, in charge of his son Robert, on board the Loyal Cooke, which left Madras in October, 1702.

IN TERROR FOR THE DIAMOND.

From that day his troubles seem to have begun. His correspondence is interminable, and the burden of it "ye stone." He is in terror—on account of the diamond—lest the ship be lost or taken by "pyrats," and in London he is anxious about thieves, fire, and the failure of his agents. To Mr. De Ffonseca he suggests that the King of "Ffrance or Spaine" would be "the likelyest chapmen for it, unless our Parliament, upon good success in some noble undertaking, will be Soe Generous as to buy it for the Crown of England." But on no condition is it to be parted with for less than fifteen hundred pounds a carat. He is always harping on some Sovereign purchasing it, either immediately or after the "Warr, to which God send a happy and speedy conclusion ;" since then, he tells his agent, "you'le have chapmen enough for it, for Princes generally covet Such Jewells." By-and-by he gets doubtful whether his son is attending to his business, and cautions Sir Stephen Evance to see that, if some "fforeign Prince" buys it, the messenger receives "noe money on that account in a fforeign Countrey, for fear they Strip him of it before he gets out of it." Soon he becomes suspicious that he is being cheated in the cutting, the pieces sawn off being valued at so much less than he had hoped. Next he hints that "If we are lucky to put Charles on the throne of Spaine, I know nothing he can purchase to make his acknowledgments to our Queen so acceptable" as "the diamond," but he reiterates his resolve never to sell it for less than fifteen hundred pounds the carat. Sir Stephens Evance next falls under his ban, and John Dolben is the repository of his hopes and fears and anxieties. He hears that, upon the Union with Scotland, it is proposed to "present the Queen with the Royall title of Empress." If so, "the diamond" is assuredly the proper gift for the occasion. But fifteen hundred pounds a carat is his figure, and ; at that, he adds, with more vigour than truth, it is "as cheap as Neck beef," and "let any Potentate bay it, and next day 'tis worth a million of pound sterling." All negotiations, however, proving idle, Pitt comes home himself. Meantime, both in India and in England, stories about the great stone had been in circulation. "It had been snatched out of the eye-socket of Juggernaut," though how a rough stone would have any value as a brilliant it is hard to see. The man who stole it concealed it in a gash in his leg, and—so ran the coffee-house tattle—was murdered by an English captain for the sake of the plunder. In time, the tale came to be that Pitt was the robber, and, to this day, the story is embalmed in more than one popular history of the celebrated diamonds of the world. Pope seemed to have got hold of one of these libels, and gave currency to it in the history of "Sir Balaam."

> Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
> An honest factor stole a gem away :
> He pledged it to the Knight, the Knight had wit,
> So kept the diamond, and the rogue was hit."

That the Poet had Pitt in his mind when he penned these lines is proved by Mr. Courthorpe's discovery that the first version ran,

> "So robbed the robber, and was as rich as P——."

"The Knight" was probably Sir Stephen Evance. It is questionable whether the subject of all these tales knew much about them until he arrived in Europe, when he made a solemn declaration in writing at Bergen, in Norway, affirming on oath the utter falsity of the calumnies. Why he was in Norway at all has never been clear, and this circumstance has hitherto thrown doubt on the *bona fides* of the document. But Colonel Yule shows that he had been carried there by taking passage at the Cape on board a Danish vessel, which landed him at Bergen."

THE REAL FACTS.

The real facts, as now revealed, show that two or three years after his arrival in Madras, Pitt first heard of the diamond, and, in 1701, was approached by Jaurchund, a great dealer, with the object of inducing him to buy it for two hundred thousand pagodas—a pagoda varying in value from six to nine shillings sterling. But the Governor refused more than thirty thousand. Finally, after a long haggling, which affords a vivid picture of Oriental chicanery, it was acquired for forty-eight thousand pagodas, and certain people then living are mentioned as witnesses to the transaction. There is thus no ground for the long-lingering libel, or for the supposition that Pitt, rough, blustering character, and greedy of money though he was, without much delicacy when gain was concerned, did not come honestly by his gem, though where Jaurchund obtained it is still a mystery. It is even doubtful, considering the high rate of profit ready money brought in India, the commissions and other payments he had to make, and the long time which elapsed before he realised on his venture, whether Pitt was very much in pocket. It is certain that the possession of the stone yielded him nothing but unhappiness. Nobody was permitted to see it, and when he set out for France to carry it to the Regent's Agent, a jocular hint of the landlord of the inn in which he passed the night at Canterbury, that he had a "pebble" with him, threw the Nabob in such a violent rage that be was not appeased until he obtained a guard of soldiers to Dover, and had even persuaded two of the officers to accompany him to Calais, where the Royal jeweller met him to inspect the gem. The Regent, it would seem, by John Law's advice, bought the diamond for two million livres—the value of the livre being at that date one shilling and fourpence sterling—depositing forty thousand pounds of the one hundred and thirty thousand pounds in England before Pitt left with it. But the balance was never paid, though three boxes of jewels were handed over as security. When the debt was claimed from the French Government, it was fully admitted, but the Ministry declared it impossible to enter into the past transactions of the Regent. Accordingly, the sum really received by Pitt must have depended on the value of the jewels pledged as security, though of this part of the business we know nothing. The after-history of the Regent Diamond is, however, tolerably familiar. It formed one of the French Crown jewels. At the Revolution it was stolen, but recovered, and duly pawned with Vanderberg, the Amsterdam banker, for money to buy "horse furniture for the Army of Italy." The banker, M. Bapst tells us, exhibited it in an ordinary glass case. On some friend suggesting to him that this was a rather risky proceeding, the Dutchman answered, with a twinkle of his eye, "The Regent that is in the glass case is a worthless sham ; the real Regent is in my wife's stays." Napoleon mounted the diamond in the pommel of his State sword. At the *debacle* in 1814 Marie Louise carried it off to Blois ; but it was restored by her father, and, after figuring in many pageants, lies at this moment in the Treasury cellars in Paris, waiting until it can be transferred to a safe receptacle, where, with the Dey of Algier's watch, the Dragon Ruby, and other precious objects reserved from the sale of the Crown jewels in 1886, it can be exhibited to the public.

TOTEMISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. G. L. GOMME, Director of the Folk-lore Society, read a paper "On Remains of Totemism in Great Britain," in the Asiatic Society's Rooms, Albemarle-street, on Tuesday, 16th ult. There was a good attendance of members of the Folk-lore Society:—

Mr. Gomme explained that Totemism was really the worship of animals, belief in the descent from animals, and the calling of tribes by the names of animals. It had been found to be very widespread, and his suggestion was that it was also to be found amongst British tribes. This was a very serious suggestion in one way, because it was a far-off cry from the British tribes being Totemist. Folk-lore, at any rate, supplied that in history. The geographical diffusion of Totemism was so wide that the possibility of it being found among the survivals of archaic custom in Britain might almost be taken for granted. Mr. Grant Allen and Mr. Lang had pointed out some of the evidence by which it might be inferred that Totemism existed among the tribes who conquered Britain, and the opinion of two such distinguished authorities must be duly considered. Still he ventured to affirm that the systematic examination of the subject had not yet been attempted.

AN IRISH CLAN NAME.

Setting down Professor Robertson Smith's formula, Mr. Gomme tested British evidence by that standard. The British evidence, he said, was more perfect than the Arabian. There was evidence at least that one clan in Ireland was named from a Totem animal, looked upon that animal as sacred, and believed themselves identified with it. A tabulation of the Totem objects showed that there were, amongst others, the seal, the wolf, fowl, cat, hare, magpie, butterfly, sparrow, swan, raven, and otter. Examples were given of the life of a tree being particularly identified with the life of a special animal. In numerous places in Ireland the misfortunes of a family were traced to the cutting down of trees. Similar cases occurred in Scotland. Other Totemistic objects mentioned were the bat, the robin cuckoo, dog, swallow, fox, horse swine, salmon, trees, the goose, the cow, the wren, the toad, and the deer ; and Mr. Gomme referred to the petting and preservation of Totems, the mourning for and burying of Totems, and then said he had only one instance of the penalties for non-respect of Totem. This was the weakest of the sections he had. Dealing with the assistance of the Totem to his kin, the author said Totems aided their clans by acting as doctors. Instances were quoted of the assumption of curious animals' dresses on particular festival days, while it was shown that, with regard to the naming of persons after Totem animals, many of the Irish kings derived their names from this source.

VILLAGE CUSTOMS.

The question of whether in village customs there was anything equivalent to Totem clan customs, and the subject of the assumption of the Totem mark by ancient English villagers, were also discussed by Mr. Gomme. One very important matter, he said, was the question which among the races of Britain must be credited with the introduction of Totemism, and Mr. Gomme expressed the opinion the introducers were pre-Celtic or Iberic. In support of this contention he said the Totemism of the Teutonic invaders did not penetrate much beyond their name system, and was abandoned very soon. Of the Celts much less was known, and of the ethnological condition of Britain during the so-called Celtic period, next to nothing was known. Nowhere could the line of demarcation be drawn, and in the meantime modern research was gradually showing that such a line was needed in order to account for the phenomena it was called upon to deal with.

ENGLISH BELIEFS COUNTERPARTS OF SAVAGE BELIEFS.

In conclusion, the author said that English beliefs were really counterparts of savage beliefs. These savage beliefs took them back to the Totem cult, and therefore there was no reason why they should not classify the English beliefs in the same way. The only drawback to the argument seemed to be those customs and superstitions which related to animals or plants which had not been included in this particular study or section ; but he had his own idea how that objection might be met. A short discussion followed, and Mr. Gomme was heartily thanked for his paper.

COLONIAL VIEW OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

IN its issue of March 4 the *Brisbane Courier*—the leading organ of the Conservative party in Queensland—has the following remarks on the Special Commission :—

The manner in which Pigott imposed for so many months upon so many people is the measure of the extent to which even honourable men blinded by prejudice may be deceived, and of the injury which a bold, bad, and unscrupulous villain may inflict on the innocent. For it must be remembered that when the *Times* accepted and published as genuine the letters attributed to Mr. Parnell and others, there was in many quarters only too ready a credence of the impudent assertions of the arch-conspirator. Although the most casual perusal of the letters ought to have demonstrated that a gentleman and a scholar like the university-bred Mr. Parnell could not have possibly written them, they were assumed to be genuine, and the leader of the Home Rule movement in Ireland was out of hand condemned as guilty. It was little to the purpose that Mr. Parnell had denied the genuineness of the letters, and had stated in and out of Parliament that "his public reputation was too well established to make it necessary for him to denounce a series of forgeries which were as audacious as they were impudent, and as clumsy as they were malignant." His asseverations were encountered with scorn, and when his friends demanded the only constitutional tribunal which should inquire into the honour and conduct of a member of Parliament—a Select Committee of the House of Commons,—that was denied by the Salisbury Government in collusion with the proprietors of the *Times*. The *Times* had already adjudged the case. It had stated that Mr. Parnell "had played a double game—he had blinded the House of Commons by sham sentimentality, he had shed crocodile tears over the corpses of patriotic Englishmen, and he had remained the bosom friend of men who were, at the best, organisers, if not perpetrators, of outrage and murder." And now the *Times* has been compelled to take it all back—to confess that it had been hoodwinked, that thousands of pounds had been paid to men of known infamous character for documentary evidence which would not have deceived the rawest of Brisbane detectives ; that a want of caution had been shown in the eager desire to fasten dishonourable proceedings or sympathies on the Irish Nationalist members ; and to express regret for the whole miserable proceedings.

MR. BRIGHT once took the chair at a great workingmen's meeting to express sympathy with the Northern States of America in their struggle against the slave-holding and rebellious South, writes the *Echo*. Mr. Ayrton, one of the members for the Tower Hamlets, was one of the speakers, and he made an infelicitous comparison between Miss Burdett-Coutts and the Queen ; he went out of his way, in fact, to sneer at the Queen. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Bright, in returning thanks for a resolution thanking him for presiding, repelled Mr. Ayrton's attack in few beautifully constructed and magnificently delivered sentences. The speech was impromptu, but it could not have been more impressive if the orator had spent days in preparing it. He said that the widowed Queen had for years nursed a great sorrow, and entitled herself to the esteem and the admiration of her people. But it was not the words aptly choosen, or the structure of the sentences, perfect as they were, but the subduing pathos imported into them by the orator's voice, which moved and charmed the audience. The effect was instantaneous, electric, and irresistible. It was, in fact, as perfect a work of art as ever blossomed from the mind of man.

THE BAR AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE annual general meeting of the Bar was held in the Old Dining-hall, Lincoln's-inn, on Saturday afternoon, 13th ult., under the presidency of Sir Richard E. Webster, Q.C., M.P., the Attorney-General. When it became known that the Attorney-General would preside, this was deemed a fitting opportunity, in view of the bitter attacks which have lately been made upon him, for testifying the respect and esteem entertained for him by his brethren in the profession :—

The proceedings were announced to begin at half-past 2 o'clock, but long before that hour a considerable number of barristers had taken their places in the hall. The total attendance was variously estimated at from 600 to over 900 barristers, and of the practising members of the profession but few were absent. The entrance of the Attorney-General, accompanied by Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., the Solicitor-General, and a number of members of the Bar Committee, from the north end of the hall, was the signal for a burst of loud and prolonged cheering, many of those present rising to their feet, and waving their hats. Nothing could have exceeded the cordiality of his reception, and Sir Richard was evidently considerably affected by the manifestation of good will. When he rose to introduce the business of the meeting the cheering was renewed and continued for some time. The modesty of his first sentence was characteristic, and won for him another round of applause. Ignoring the personal object of the demonstration, he congratulated the members on attending in such large numbers, because that would insure that important alterations to be proposed in the rules would be well considered. He then went on to express the hope that the result might be that they might get a larger support in coming years than they had had in the past for the Bar Committee. After acknowledging their indebtedness to the honorary secretary, Mr. S. H. Lofthouse, he proceeded to refer to several points mentioned in the sixth annual report. Those members of the Bar, he said, who were in the House of Commons would, he was sure, be very glad to know that the Land Transfer Bill had been considered by a Committee consisting of Sir Horace Davey, Messrs. Rigby, Channell, Byrne, Kenelm Digby, Dunning, and Wolstenholme, and he was certain that if any further deliberations took place with reference to it, that Committee would be of the greatest assistance to those who desired to get a thoroughly good Land Transfer Bill. (Cheers.) He also desired to congratulate the Bar Committee upon the alteration to a certain extent in the Circuits. By the desire of the Judges to meet the difficulties of the Circuit question, and by the co-operation of members of the sub-committee in the past, considerable good had already been done, but it was a subject in respect of which they must not consider that their labours were at an end. He trusted that members of the Common Law Bar who were members of Committee would, as far as they could, keep this matter before their minds, in order that they might get as effective a Circuit system as they possibly could, convenient both to the suitors and to the practitioners. In conclusion, he appealed to members of the Bar to subscribe in larger numbers, so as to give the Committee the assistance of a salaried officer, and thus enable them properly to dispose of the increasing work which fell on them.

Sir Henry James, M.P., Q.C., as chairman of the Committee, then proposed a number of resolutions for the purpose of effecting alterations in the rules, which after some discussion, were agreed to.

The Solicitor-General next proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Yarborough, Anderson, and R. B. Haldane for their services as auditors, and moved their re-election, with the addition of Mr. Keneyon Parker, which was agreed to.

Mr. S. Pope, Q.C., then rose amid cheers, and said :—Mr. Attorney-General and Gentlemen,—I ask leave to propose a vote of thanks to the Attorney-General for presiding over this meeting. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) It has always appeared to me to be one of the finest characteristics of the English Bar that, widely differing as we do in opinion, and frequently inevitably brought into personal conflict, we are yet able to perserve the respect and admiration—I may almost say the affectionate regard—we entertain for the leaders of the profession. (Cheers.) Of course, they are subject to criticism. As an old member of the Northern Circuit, I should be very reluctant to relinquish the right of the junior to criticize the performance of his senior. (Cheers and laughter.) I daresay evey one of us in times past and even yet occasionally feels that if he had the opportunity he could conduct a particular case with much greater dignity and ability than those who are in charge of it. (Laughter.) But, at least, we generally are able to distinguish in our criticisms between errors of judgment and personal or professional misconduct. (Cheers again and again renewed.) Those of us who enjoy the honour of the personal friendship of Sir Richard Webster—(cheers)—know what a good, true, and loyal comrade he is—(loud cheers)—absolutely incapable of intentional cruelty or of professional disgrace or dishonour. (Cheers.) And those to whom he is only the Attorney-General, the acknowledged head of our great profession, may rest well assured that the high traditions and integrity and honour of that profession will never be tarnished in his hands. (Loud cheers.) I am of those who intensely disagree with the Attorney-General's opinions—(laughter and cheers)—but I move that we, as members of the Bar, thank him for coming among us to-day as our official and recognized head. (Loud cheers.)

Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., the Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, said :—Gentlemen, I have the greatest pleasure in seconding this motion of a vote of thanks to the Attorney-General. There is an enormous advantage which I have over the great majority of you, and that is the advantage of seniority. There probably is not a man in this room, or very few in this room, who have known the Attorney-General so long as I have professionally, and to that I may add, with his permission, there are not very many of you who have enjoyed his personal friendship—I say enjoyed his personal friendship—more than I have. (Cheers.) From almost his first admission to the Bar I have known him. I believe that the very last brief which it was my good or ill fortune to hold I held under his leadership. In private and in public I have unceasingly and without a murmur of doubt admired him. I am not going to add one word to the very eloquent words which my friend Mr. Pope has addressed to you. With all my heart I second that vote of thanks in this very large meeting of the Bar. (Loud cheers.)

The Solicitor-General.—Gentlemen, it has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks should be given by this meeting to the Attorney-General for having attended and presided on this occasion ; those of you who are in favour of the resolution will say "Aye."

The response to the invitation of the Solicitor-General was an enthusiastic shout of "Aye," the gentlemen present rising and cheering and waving their hats.

The Attorney-General was received with loud cheers, which were again renewed. He appeared to be almost overcome with emotion. When the cheering ceased, he said :—Mr. Pope, Sir James Deane, and my friends, it would be utterly impossible for me to reply to such a proposition by any discussion of the kind things that have been said of me by my old friends who have proposed and seconded this resolution. I can assure you that among many incidents of my career nothing has ever been so gratifying to me as the reception you have given me to-day. (Cheers.) I can at any rate say this—that not wittingly or with knowledge has the keeping of the representation of our great profession suffered in my hands. (Loud cheers.) It may be—it certainly must be—that I have made mistakes in this and every other position of importance that I have held (cries of "No"), but I cannot help repeating that aphorism, which has almost become of world-wide celebrity, quoted by a great man at a great representative meeting a few weeks ago, when he said that the man who did not make mistakes very seldom made anything. (Cheers.) My friends, I can only again thank you, and I can assure you from the bottom of my heart that the greatest pleasure I have as long as I am allowed to fulfil this position is—first, to follow the example of the great men who have preceded me ; and, secondly, or, I will not say secondly, but in addition, to place my services heartily at the disposal of the brethren of my profession. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated, and, as the Attorney-General withdrew he was loudly cheered, together with other leading members of the profession who accompanied him.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

AN influential politician, who has been travelling for some time in Bulgaria, has furnished the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* with the following description of the situation in that country :—

"Prince Ferdinand," he says, "has of late gained much ground, and is, at least, as safely seated on his throne as any Ruler in the Balcan States. He travels much about the country, makes himself personally known to his subjects in the remotest districts, has secured the esteem of the Army, and, above all, has managed to remain on fairly good terms with M. Stambuloff, the strongest Minister Bulgaria has ever had since Karaveloff's palmy days.

"The Prince has already mastered the Bulgarian language sufficiently to enable him to make a long speech in it, and he has also learnt enough of the various branches of the Administration to be able from time to time to oppose M. Stambuloff or M. Mutkuroff if he deems it necessary. His victory over the recalcitrant Bishops has made him popular with the lower clergy, whilst the Bulgarians, as a rule, take no interest either for or against the Bishop of Vrantza, who, by the way, was first educated in Rome by the Jesuits, and only subsequently received the training of an Orthodox Priest. The Bulgarians are very indifferent towards religious matters, a fact too well known to the Bulgarian Exarch in Constantinople to allow him to venture upon any conflict with such a Government as that of M. Stambuloff.

"Prince Ferdinand's position had greatly improved before, but it has gained enormously since Prince Alexander's marriage, at which even the Bulgarian peasantry, who once idolised the ex-Prince take exception. The Bulgarians are a proud people, and would like their Princess either to belong to one of the Royal Houses of Europe or, if that is impossible, to be of their own race. Prince Ferdinand would probably rather gain than lose in the esteem of the Bulgarians if he married a decent Bulgarian girl, rich or poor ; but if his Consort be a foreigner, she must be a born Princess, otherwise the Bulgarians will feel slighted.

"It is this natural pride in themselves which has helped the Prince's mother, Princess Clementine, to achieve the great success she has done. Her position as a Royal Princess, daughter of a King of France, has given her a lustre in the eyes of the Bulgarians, which formed excellent ground to work upon, and her great canvassing talents did the rest. She never visited Bulgaria without bringing presents, costly or simple, for the wives, daughters, or sisters of the men who might be useful to her son. She even visits the wives of Opposition Leaders, or, as M. Stambuloff would term them, of the Revolutionists, and invariably commences the conversation by saying, 'I have nothing to do with politics, which is not the province of women. I simply come as one lady on a visit to another.'

"When, after the conversation is over, the glittering present is handed as a memento 'from Vienna,' or 'from my last journey ; the better half of the Opposition Leader is already a convert. There is hardly a single officer or higher official in all] Bulgaria whose wife has not some such memento from Princess Clementine, who extends her liberality even to the peasant women. No future Princess of Bulgaria could perform this sort of canvassing more systematically.

"The Bulgarians hope for, and at the same time, fear, a European conflagration. They know their political irregularities will not be righted until the next great war or crisis between the Powers and they fear an eventual Russian success which would put an end to their independence. In other respect they are happy and talk more of harvests and railways than of events outside their country."

OUR EMPIRE AS A FIGHTING MACHINE.

ON Monday night, 10th ult., a public meeting was held at the Kensington Town-hall by the members of the Imperial Federation League to hear a lecture by Sir G. Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., on "Our Empire as a Fighting Machine." Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., presided, and there were present Mr. J. Offord, Colonel P. R. Innes, Mr. Horne Payne, Q.C., Sir F. Young (vice-president of the Royal Colonial Institute), and Capt. W. H. James.

In introducing the lecturer, the chairman spoke of the close union which existed between this country and her colonies, and the strong desire of the latter to continue that union, and indeed to augment and strengthen it. And it would, in his opinion, be an odious thing if any one of those colonies should ever be separated from us. The position of the British Empire in the world was important to bear in mind. In area it was equal to one-sixth of the area of the world and one-fifth of the population. Many of our colonies have been won by conquest, and those countries which had lost them and other countries were naturally only too anxious to get them back at the first favourable opportunity, because they were the most habitable and most fruitful of the colonies. For this and other reasons it was necessary that we should be in a position to defend ourselves. Hence the necessity of our having a fighting machine which should be all-powerful and invulnerable.

Sir G. Baden-Powell., having dwelt on the patriotism of our colonies, quoted the case of Australia when the Russian scare was afloat years ago, to show that, had the Russian fleet gone into Port Philip, a torpedo scheme was prepared which would have prevented that fleet from ever leaving the port again. He was pleased to find thar our navy, coaling-stations, and dock ports throughout the world were to be improved, and that Mr. Goschen had managed in his Budget to raise the money necessary by a tax which he did not think would press heavily upon anybody. In dealing with the question of what we have to defend he divided that subject into three parts—namely, territories, communications between those territories and our commerce. As regards the first named, India possessed an admirable army, and Canada was organising military and police corps which would be trustworthy in the event of war. It was our danger from the sea which ought to give us most concern, and he would urge that the measure of success of any scheme which might be devised in this direction was the promptitude with which we sought to perfect our own protection. First of all, he would say that at least 80 per cent. of the coaling stations of the world could be in our hands and, that secured, the enemy would be powerless. We had several arsenals in different parts of the world, but more we needed, and they should each be the headquarters of a powerful naval squadron. Our coasts and ports needed greater protection, and in this connection he quoted Malta as an instance, so that our fleet might be free to go to sea. There should also be added to our fleet a number of small shallow vessels capable of going into rivers and close to shore.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Captain James, a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. Thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

A PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.

A HONG KONG journal gives an account of a Japanese who has lately set up in that colony as a professional tattooer of pictures and designs on the body. In a room decorated with fans, hanging pictures, and scrolls, the visitor or patient is received. In a conspicuous place is hung a notice in the following words :—"I do not business if fuddled." Sample books are first produced for inspection and selection ; they are filled with coloured drawings of dragons, birds, insects, and scenes—comic and serious. At the bottom is written the cost of tattooing each, the prices varying from about 12s. for three butterflies to an elaborate group for £20. The operator himself was tattooed all over his body with groups of bright flowers here, the conventional Japanese girl's head there ; a female figure with long flowing robes wound round one arm from the shoulder to the wrist, while on the other was a dragon, with every scale carefully shaded. On the breast was a picture of the god of storms, with inscriptions in Japanese characters, and similar representations all over the body, the hands alone being free. The apparatus consists merely of a small box containing a slab of black Chinese ink, some vermilion and dark red powders, and a drawerful of penholders, on the ends of which were fixed tiny bunches of needles, numbering from 3 to 50. The customer chooses his design from the pattern books, the operator draws it on the part desired, and then with a large bunch of needles for the heavy black and a small one for the fine lines the colours are punctured in. No blood is drawn and the pain is very little. A dragon, which would be tatooed for £4, would take five hours, on account of the number of scales. The part is then treated with vaseline to allay the inflammation, and in a day or two the skin would come off. After that the marks would be indelible. The Hong Kong operator tattooed the arm of an English Prince, and, in Kioto, was engaged for a whole month reproducing on the trunk and limbs of an English peer a series of scenes from Japanese history. For this he was paid about £100. He has also tattooed English ladies, and seems to be especially proud of one picture, which was a tiny fan about the size of a halfpenny, on which was a complete landscape with figures well defined. His income from tattooing in Hong Kong is about £1,200 per annum.

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT IN KANSAS.

IT was announced the other day that the female Town Council of Oskaloosa, in Kansas, had been re-elected for another term. During their twelve months of office the lady rulers of that little town, of 1,200 inhabitants—"a sleepy decaying hamlet on the western prairies," as the American newspapers describe it—have made their authority felt very distinctly. Never again can it be said that women are not as well fitted for government as men, since they have done much which the male councillors whom they ousted failed to do, and seem indeed to have made of Oskaloosa a little paradise. It is only of late that, as the result of a law passed by the State Legislature of Kansas, a female town council has become possible ; and now, if we are to believe the accounts that come from Oskaloosa, the townspeople desire nothing better than to be governed to all futurity by their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. That the experiment has been a success more than two-thirds of the business-men are ready to testify, and they point with pride to the prosperous condition of trade, the increased population, and the striking public improvements, all of which have come to them under the administration of these city "mothers." Never in its history has the town known such prosperity, and no better proof is needed than the fact that for the first time since the war the town is out of debt, there is not a vacant house within the corporate limits, more real estate transfers have been recorded during the last six months than during the preceding six years, property has advanced fully fifty per cent. in value, new buildings are being put up, and for twelve months there has been but one person in the town arrested for any offence, and that was for slapping another man's face.

A SLEEPY "CITY" AWAKENED.

Somehow or other Oskaloosa never used to thrive. Although beautifully situated and surrounded by every imaginable natural advantage, towns sprung up all around it and grew important, while Oskaloosa considered itself lucky if it gained two new inhabitants a year. At last the people began to inquire into the cause of their snail-like progress and finally reached the conclusion that they not only lacked enterprise themselves, but that the various administrations had done absolutely nothing for the town. When, therefore, six ladies were induced to "run" for office they were elected by large majorities. When the votes were counted there were three for the women to every one for the men, and the town grew so enthusiastic that it hired a band and serenaded the successful candidates.

THREE AND SIXPENCE IN THE TREASURY.

Many obstacles confronted the ladies in the beginning, the most perplexing of which was that the town was in debt, and there was only 3s. 6d. in the treasury. Another obstacle was that the marshal would not enforce the ordinances ; but that was overcome when Mrs. Loman, the "mayor," promptly removed him, and appointed a man upon whom she could rely. Then began such a crusade as had never before been known in Kansas. It was found that the ordinance relating to Sunday closing was not observed. Out went an order to the marshal to arrest any shopkeeper who was caught selling goods on Sunday. The hotels, ivery stables, and barbers' shops alone were permitted to remain open, and druggists were allowed to sell medicines. The sale of cigars and tobacco on Sunday was entirely prohibited.

REPRESSING TOBACCO AND NAUGHTY BOYS.

Then the mayor and council turned their attention to naughty boys. For years the young roughs of the place had been allowed to loaf about the streets at night, and they had cut all sorts of capers, such as moving signs from one place to another, and rolling grindstones from the front of hardware stores to private residences. A proclamation was issued commanding all boys under eighteen years of age to be off the streets at eight o'clock in the evening under penalty of arrest. Now you cannot find a boy in the streets after that hour. The ladies were greatly exercised over the subject of tobacco-chewing, and looked carefully through the statutes for an ordinance that could be used to stop men from squirting tobacco-juice on the footpaths. They failed to find one; but they asked the city attorney what he thought about it, and he told them that tobacco-chewing was a personal liberty and beyond the reach of municipal legislation. The ladies were somewhat disappointed, but did the next best thing they could, and that was to personally request every tobacco-chewer in the town to expectorate on the footpaths. This had just as much, if not more, effect than an ordinance would have had, for the men are so respectful to the wishes of their female guardians that they unhesitatingly complied with the request. Some of the men have even "sworn off" of their chewing. For ten years, little or nothing had been done in the way of street repairs, but the ladies went to work with a will, and to-day there is scarcely a bad footpath in the town.

The councillors have made some enemies, of course ; but they have made more friends, and it seems likely that Oskaloosa will remain under petticoat government for many a day.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

MESSRS. DONALD CURRIE AND Co.'s Garth Castle, which arrived at Plymouth from the Cape, landed a fortnight ago some of the English cricketing team who have been on a tour to South Africa. The tour has been eminently successful, and out of eighteen matches the English have won twelve, lost four, and drawn two, both in their favour. They easily won each game against an even eleven. A Reuter's telegram says :—During the tour the team played twenty matches, of which they won thirteen and lost four, while three were drawn. The nineteenth match was commenced on the 25th ult, when about five thousand people were present. The English, in spite of the good fielding on the part of the Africans, made a score of 292. The Africans only managed to compile a total of 90 for both innings. The return match (the twentieth match for the English cricketers) resulted in a draw.

SINGULAR LUNACY CASE.

LORDS JUSTICES COTTON AND LINDLEY, sitting in Appeal Court II., recently gave judgment on a petition of Mr. Holden, a Hull solicitor, for the payment of £35,000 to him out of the estate of Mr. Whitaker, a lunatic. The circumstances were singular, arising out of an unsigned will, left by the late Mr. Liddell, a barrister who died recently worth nearly half a million of money, all of which he bequeathed to Mr. Whitaker by a will signed some years before his death. Mr. Liddell died at Dover, and just before his decease drew a will in his own handwriting revoking the will under which Mr. Whitaker, who is a wealthy man, took all his property, and leaving it to Mr. Holden, who was an old friend. He, however, died without signing it, and Mr. Whitaker, to compensate Mr. Holden, promised him by note £50,000, and paid £15,000 on account before he became insane. Mr. Holden asked for the payment of the balance. Their Lordships now made an order for the payment of £35,000 to Mr. Holden.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

(INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 19.)

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G J B T Dalton, B
Mr J W Muir, B
Mr J Gray, B
Mr J N O Thurston, B
Mr A G Sharples, B
Col Sir B P Bromhead, Bart, B S C
Col C F Sharpe, B S C
Col P E R Money, B S C
Col E Beddy, B S C
Col A M T Horsford, BSC
Capt J M Grieson, B R A
Capt F B G D'Aguilar, B R E

Lieut G C Cawood, B S C
Lieut J T Evatt, B S C
Mr G D Irvine, M
Col A C Hay, M S C
Col W J Seton, M S C
Lieut C J W Grant, M S C
Lieut P X de M de la Chapelle, M S C
Mr R G Oxenham, Bo
Mr J Walker, Bo
Col C J Anderson, Bo S C
Lieut W W Battiscombe, Bo S C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C R Marriott, B, 2 mo
Mr H L Eales, B, 3 mo
Mr F E Tuson, B, 17 mo
Mr G G White, B, 6 mo
Capt E M Marrett, BSC, 3 mo
Mr T Weir, M, 6 mo

Col H W H Cox, M, 4 mo
Mr H A Acworth, Bo, 5 mo
Mr F H Warden, Bo, 5 mo
Lt-Col W F Hume, Bo Inf, 3 mo
Capt E F Marriott, Bo SC, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H W Bennett, B
Col H W Blair, MSC

Mr H R Cooke, Bo
Maj F W V Leckie, Bo SC.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Rayner Childe Barker, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India, to be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

A Parliamentary paper has just been issued containing a statement of the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign countries for the five years from 1883-84 to 1887-88.

ENGLISH CRICKET IN 1889.

Easter marks the opening of the Cricket Season' though, as a rule, the weather is not sufficiently Spring-like at this time of the year to induce many clubs to take the field. There will be no Australians this season, though at one time it seemed probable there would. George Giffen, whose absence from the team last year was so severely felt, is said to be willing to make one of a first-class combination, and is confident that a team could be got together equal to beating. All England, and winning most of their matches. Giffen is also said to be of opinion that last year's Australian Eleven played far too many matches. He would limit the number to thirty. However, that is a matter which may very well be left to the Colonials, and, as a visit from them is unlikely, it need not be discussed here. Without the Australians, the programme drawn up at the meeting of Secretaries at Lord's in December seems somewhat commonplace; but the slight reaction is sure to wear off directly the season commences, and most people will feel that we are better without a Colónial visit. The Gentlemen of Philadelphia, representing, we may assume, the cricketing talent of the United States, have undertaken a couple of months' tour, landing in Ireland at the commencement of July, and leaving in August. They have arranged eleven matches, mostly against amateurs, and their fixtures include Gentlemen of Ireland, Scotland, M.C.C., Gloucestershire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire.

During the Winter season the County Cricket Councils have met and recommended the M.C.C. to permit a bowler to deliver five balls instead of four to the over, to change ends as often as he pleases, without bowling two overs consecutively, and, further, to give power to a captain to close the innings if he thinks desirable. These recommendations will come before the Marylebone Club on May-day, when the annual meeting and dinner will be held. The season at head-quarters was to open on May 2nd with the trial match between the Middlesex Colts and a Club Eleven. The first-class counties to be played at Lord's are Lancashire, Yorkshire, Sussex, Notts, and Kent; whilst most of the second class counties will be given a match at St. John's Wood. The matches with the Universities will be played as usual, and the Philadelphians will be met on July 22, 23, and 24. A new fixture is that between the Gentlemen of the M.C.C and the Royal Artillery.

Inter-County Cricket, both first class and second class, will form the backbone of the present season's fixture list. In many respects County Cricket will occupy a much more prominent position than it has ever done before. The contest for the Championship amongst the eight first-class clubs will be keen, whilst the junior counties will struggle hard for the place left vacant by the deposition of Derbyshire. The first-class counties—that is to say, Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Notts, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, Kent, and Sussex—play a complete series of "Home and Home" matches, with the exception that there is no engagement between Middlesex and Sussex. The return of Arthur Shrewsbury to Nottingham, and Mr. A. E. Stoddart to Middlesex, will, no doubt, do much to restore the balance of power, and we must not look for another run away victory by Surrey in the Championship, as was the case last year. For the most part the counties will rely upon their last season's Eleven's, and there is, therefore, little that is new to report in connection with the forthcoming season. Colts' matches will be played by Notts and Gloucestershire on Easter Monday and Tuesday. The other counties will follow, and, possibly, some new talent may be discovered.

Lancashire will, in most of its matches this season, have the assistance of Mr. A. G. Steel and the Rev. J. R. Napier, so that they should be well in the running for Championship honours. The Club has refused to renew its match with Derbyshire. Pilling will receive the reward of every clever and hardworking professional in a benefit on July 11th at Manchester, when North will play against South, and a big return should be the result, as there is nothing to clash with the fixture, Mold, the Northamptonshire fast bowler has joined the team, and will play under the residential qualification; whilst A. Ward, a native of Yorkshire, has been secured, and will be eligible to play.

The Yorkshire programme is a big one. The seven first-class counties will be met twice, and fixtures have also been arranged with Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Cheshire, in addition to a match with Cambridge University. There will not be any considerable alteration in the team. Of the colts, David Hunter, brother of Joseph, will be tried at the wicket; and Packen, of Rotherham, and Brown, of Driffield, are also well spoken of. The match between the Yorkshire and Notts Colts will once more take place.

The "County of the Graces," so far, cannot count upon any fresh blood, though Mr. J. Cranston, after wandering to Warwickshire, is likely to return to the fold. The Colts will be got together on Easter Monday, on the new ground at Ashley Down, Bistol, which is said to be in splendid condition. The ground will be used for three of the home matches, the College grounds at Clifton and Cheltenham each receiving a couple. A new fixture has been made with Warwickshire, out and home, which should prove closely contested encounters.

Hampshire expects to do great things this year, though the departure of Mr. E. G. Wynyard for India deprives it of one of the best fielders and batsmen in the county. Mr. F. E. Lacey will continue as captain of the team, and it is hoped that some of the young blood will shortly be of assistance to the Eleven. The engagements include out and home engagements with Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Somersetshire, and Norfolk with a fixture against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. The Club is financially sound, and capital wickets will be procured on the Southampton ground.

There will be fewer changes than usual this year in the University Elevens, though there is plenty of promising talent ready to be utilised. As in former years, their programmes will consist of eight matches each, exclusive of trial matches. Oxford plays M.C.C., Surrey, and Lancashire twice; and Cambridge plays M.C.C. twice, Surrey once, Yorkshire and Sussex twice. Of the Oxford Eleven Messrs A. H. J. Cochrane and E. A. Nepean have gone down, and it is doubtful whether Mr. G. Fowler, Mr. E. T. B. Simpson, and Lord George Scott will be able to play. Mr. H. Philipson, who will act as captain, in their absence, will rely upon Messrs. W. Rashleigh, F. H. Gresson, A. C. M Croome, Hon. F. J. S. Thesiger, and H. W. Forster. Of the seniors the best are Messrs. A. K. Watson, C. Wreford-Brown, E. Smith, G. L. Wilson, G. M. Jones. W. D. Llewllyn, E. C. Joy, H. J. Burrell, E. A. St., Hill, and M. J. Dauglish, all of whom were given a trial last year. Among the Freshmen, Messrs. C. H, Gresson, M. Jardine, and G. Cumming are reported the best. The latter will be remembered to have bowled finely for the Clergy Orphans' School at Canterbury last season. During the winter season much has been done to embellish the pavilion. A new clock has been placed on the face of the building, and the inside has been panelled with oak, on which the names of all the Oxford Elevens who have played against Cambridge since the commencement are to be cut.

Cambridge University will miss the services of Mr. C. D. Buxton and Mr. G. Kemp this season; but it is not likely that all of those who remain will be available for the Inter-University fixture. Mr. F. G. J. Ford, who superintendents the team, will have under him Messrs. S. M. J. Woods, H J Mordaunt, F. Thomas, E. Crawley, E. M. Butler, R. C. Gosling, H. Hall, and G. M'Gregor, so that there will be no want of good material. The seniors who are likely to come to the front are Messrs. C. P. Foley, G. H. Cotterill, R. A. Wilson, J. Sandford-Robinson, R. I. Rowell, R. A. W. Young, A. Martineau, F. C. Mackinon, E. A. De Little, C. W. Parry, W. Wotherspoon, A. R. Buxton, and H. G. Hoffmeister. Of the freshmen who come with good reputations are Messrs. A. H. Harrison, P. F. Leese, R. A. A. Beresford, F. E. Woodhead, C. Gate-Lae, and Ross.

Among the general fixtures for the year may be mentioned six North and South contests. One of these is for the benefit of James Lillywhite, at Chichester, on June 3, and another for the benefit of West, the ground man at Lord's, in May. Pilling's benefit at Manchester, on June 11 and following days, will also, as stated above, take the form of North v. South.

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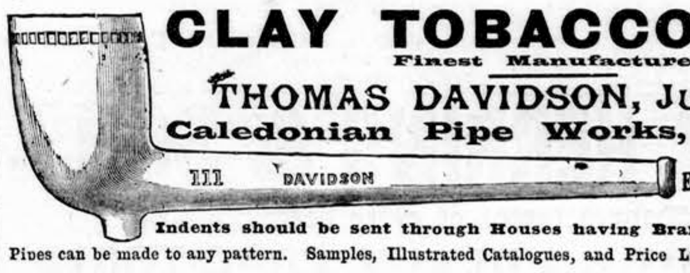

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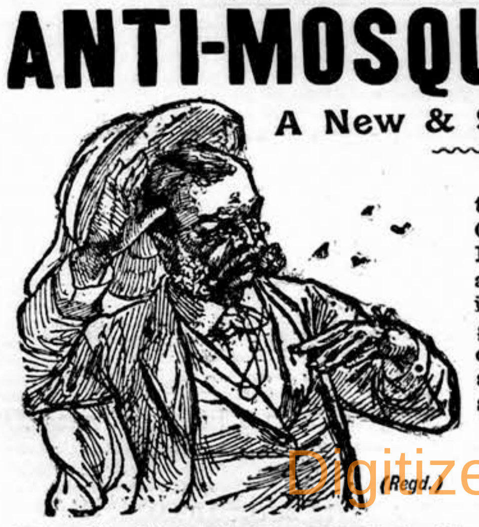

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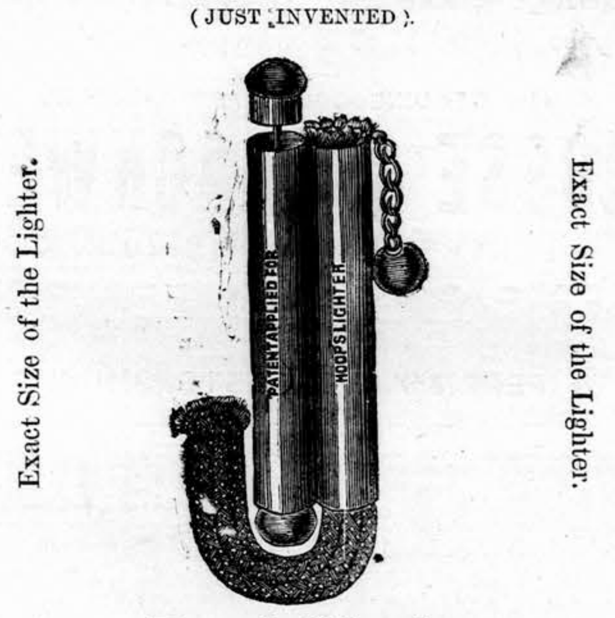
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